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An algebraic model for rational toral G –spectra

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For G a compact Lie group, toral G –spectra are those rational G –spectra whose geometric isotropy consists of subgroups of a maximal torus of G . The homotopy category of rational toral G –spectra is a retract of the category of all rational G –spectra.

We show that the abelian category of Greenlees (*Algebr. Geom. Topol.* 16 (2016) 1953–2019) gives an algebraic model for the toral part of rational G –spectra. This is a major step in establishing an algebraic model for all rational G –spectra for any compact Lie group G .

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This paper is part of an overarching project to give algebraic models for the category of rational G -spectra for any compact Lie group G and hence describe the triangulated category of rational G -equivariant cohomology theories. Specifically, we give an algebraic model for the toral G -spectra (those concentrated over subgroups of a maximal torus).

In a little more detail, the conjecture due to the second author [5] states that for every compact Lie group G there is a graded abelian category $\mathcal{A}(G)$ and a Quillen equivalence

$$G\text{-spectra} \simeq_Q d\mathcal{A}(G)$$

between rational G -spectra and differential objects in $\mathcal{A}(G)$. The abelian model $\mathcal{A}(G)$ is conjectured to be a category of sheaves over the space of closed subgroups of G with the stalk over a subgroup K giving the information over the isotropy group K . For example the stalk over the trivial subgroup gives a model for free G -spectra.

In this paper we focus on rational G -spectra with isotropy consisting of subgroups of a maximal torus \mathbb{T} . There are several reasons for selecting this part; crudely, it is both useful and accessible. It is useful since it includes many important examples (K -theory, elliptic cohomology, Borel cohomology, ...) and it is a direct summand of the whole category capturing much of the character of the whole. On the other hand it is fairly accessible because it is relatively easy to describe the subgroups of a torus and their conjugacy in G .

When $G = \mathbb{T}$ is a torus, all \mathbb{T} -spectra are toral. In this case, the category $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T})$ has been made explicit — see Greenlees [6] — and the conjecture has been proved by Greenlees and Shipley [13]. Moving on, one may then want to mimic complex representation theory of a compact Lie group, when one understands representations by restricting them to the maximal torus, whilst remembering the action of the Weyl group. Of course, when restricting to \mathbb{T} it is only reasonable to hope to capture information about subconjugates of \mathbb{T} , so that the toral information is the most we can hope for. Moreover, it was proved in Greenlees [7] that *all* information about all toral subgroups is captured by restriction to \mathbb{T} . An abelian model $\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ for toral G -spectra was constructed from the model $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T})$ for the maximal torus \mathbb{T} by fully taking into account the action of the Weyl group $W = N_G(\mathbb{T})/\mathbb{T}$ on \mathbb{T} and all its subgroups.

The paper [7] constructed a finite Adams spectral sequence, based on $\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$, convergent for all toral spectra. Our purpose here is to show that $\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ can be used to give a full algebraic model of the category of toral G -spectra. In other words, we prove here the conjecture from [7] that the category of rational toral G -spectra is Quillen equivalent to the category of differential objects in $\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$.

The toral information is captured by the maximal torus for any group G , and in particular this applies to the normalizer of the maximal torus $\mathbb{N} = N_G(\mathbb{T})$. This is the simplest of the groups with maximal torus \mathbb{T} and Weyl group W . It was shown in [7] that the category of rational toral spectra for G is a retract of the category of rational toral spectra for \mathbb{N} . In fact, we may deduce that toral G -spectra and $\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ are obtained from toral \mathbb{N} -spectra and $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$ by cellularization at a collection of toral cells that we denote G/\mathfrak{T}_+ and define later. This observation suggests the idea of the proof for general G ; first we show that

$$\text{toral } \mathbb{N}\text{-spectra}_{\mathbb{Q}} \simeq_{\mathcal{Q}} d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$$

and later deduce the sequence of Quillen equivalences

$$\begin{aligned} \text{toral } G\text{-spectra}_{\mathbb{Q}} &\simeq_{\mathcal{Q}} G/\mathfrak{T}_+\text{-cell-toral } \mathbb{N}\text{-spectra}_{\mathbb{Q}} \\ &\simeq_{\mathcal{Q}} G/\mathfrak{T}_+\text{-cell-}d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) \simeq_{\mathcal{Q}} d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral}) \end{aligned}$$

by applying cellularization to the first statement; see Figure 1 for more details.

Finally, since \mathbb{T} is the identity component of \mathbb{N} it is not hard to see that in both topology (toral \mathbb{N} -spectra) and in algebra (the abelian category $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$), the categories consist of their \mathbb{T} -equivariant counterpart together with an action of the Weyl group W (in a pervasive way that includes the action of W on the subgroups). This observation suggests the strategy of the proof for \mathbb{N} ; we take the proof of [13] for the torus, and show that it is compatible with the action of the Weyl group in the sense that the arguments can be lifted from the category of \mathbb{T} -spectra to toral \mathbb{N} -spectra.

The general idea of the proof is straightforward, but considerable work is involved in implementing it. We proceed with describing the issues below.

1.2 The challenges

To describe the novel contribution of this paper, we need to explain in more detail the methods employed in earlier work.

The reduction from G to the normalizer \mathbb{N} of its maximal torus (ie from the general case to the case with identity component a torus) applies the cellularization principle of Greenlees and Shipley [10] to the restriction-coinduction adjunction. The reason that this works is that all toral subgroups are represented inside \mathbb{N} and furthermore all conjugates of toral subgroups are represented inside \mathbb{N} . This is in addition to the fundamental fact that the spectrum $\Sigma^\infty G/\mathbb{N}_+$ is rationally trivial as a toral spectrum. This part of the argument was first described in Kędziołek [16] for the case of $G = \mathrm{SO}(3)$. The identification of $d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ with the cellularization of $d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$ is then deduced from the results of [7].

The step described above reduces us to the case of a group \mathbb{N} with identity component \mathbb{T} . To describe this case, we now recall the strategy in the case of a torus from [13]. We start by identifying \mathbb{T} -spectra with modules over the sphere spectrum \mathbb{S} . The first substantive step is to express \mathbb{S} as a homotopy pullback of a punctured $(r+1)$ -cube diagram $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ of ring \mathbb{T} -spectra, where r is the rank of \mathbb{T} . It follows that the category of modules over \mathbb{S} can be modelled as the cellularization of the category of modules over the diagram $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$. The advantage is that each of the ring \mathbb{T} -spectra $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}(a)$ in the diagram is determined by its homotopy, and its module category can be understood in algebraic terms and ultimately related to the category $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T})$.

We implement here the same argument for \mathbb{N} . The \mathbb{N} -equivariant sphere should be torally equivalent to the homotopy pullback of an $(r+1)$ -cube of ring \mathbb{N} -spectra. In fact, because of the way toral equivalence is defined, this will be immediate if we can construct the terms $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}(a)$ (for a a vertex in the cube) as \mathbb{N} -spectra. This is one of the major technical achievements of this paper.

The terms $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}(a)$ can be viewed as constructed (using products and localizations) from stalks $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_K$ corresponding to the subgroups K of \mathbb{T} . Our main challenge is that the group K is only fixed by the normalizer $N_{\mathbb{N}}(K)$, a group that contains \mathbb{T} but will typically not be all of \mathbb{N} . Our first step is to observe that $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_K$ can be constructed as a ring $N_{\mathbb{N}}(K)$ -spectrum (and not just as a \mathbb{T} -spectrum). The substantial new step in the argument is the proof that the object constructed from all of these stalks (not individually \mathbb{N} -spectra) does in fact admit an action of all of \mathbb{N} . This will be done in Sections 4 and 5.

1.3 Precise constructions

Finally we will be more precise about the categories of objects we are discussing.

The endomorphism ring of the sphere spectrum is the rational Burnside ring $[\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S}]^G = A(G)$, and tom Dieck showed that this can be understood using the mark homomorphism. Indeed, if $f: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}$ then we may take geometric H -fixed points to get a nonequivariant map $\Phi^H f: \mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}$, and we write $m(f)(H)$ for its degree. This defines a function $m(f): \Phi G \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ from the space ΦG of conjugacy classes of subgroups H of G with finite index in their normalizers. If we give ΦG the quotient of the Hausdorff metric topology, $m(f)$ is continuous, and in fact

$$m: [\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S}]^G \xrightarrow{\cong} C(\Phi G, \mathbb{Q})$$

is an isomorphism; see tom Dieck [2, Propositions 5.6.4 and 5.9.13]. Here \mathbb{Q} on the right has a discrete topology and C denotes continuous functions. Accordingly, any open and closed subset of ΦG defines an idempotent of $A(G)$ with this support. In particular, the conjugacy class of the maximal torus is open and closed in ΦG . We write $e_{\mathbb{T}}$ for the associated idempotent in $A(G)$. Evidently $e_{\mathbb{T}}\mathbb{S} \simeq E\Lambda(\mathbb{T})_+$, where $\Lambda(\mathbb{T})$ is the family of all subgroups of a maximal torus and $E\Lambda(\mathbb{T})_+$ denotes the universal G -space for the family $\Lambda(\mathbb{T})$. The homotopy category of toral spectra consists of those of the form $e_{\mathbb{T}}X \simeq E\Lambda(\mathbb{T})_+ \wedge X$.

We will be working with model categories, so we should specify our chosen models. To start with, our model for G -spectra is the category $G\mathrm{Sp}^O$ of orthogonal G -spectra. We rationalize it by localizing at the rational sphere spectrum $\mathbb{S}_{\mathbb{Q}}$. We form the category of toral G -spectra by localizing at the idempotent $e_{\mathbb{T}}$. These can be done together by localizing with respect to $e_{\mathbb{T}}\mathbb{S}_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

At the algebraic end, we will not give a detailed description of the models. Instead we state that the abelian category $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T})$ is defined for a torus \mathbb{T} in [6]. The abelian category $\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ is defined in [7]. These categories are of finite injective dimension, and the categories $d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T})$ and $d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ of differential graded objects admit injective model structures, as described in [13]. Perhaps the most efficient way to show these injective model structures exist is to use the left-lifting technique of Hess, Kędziorek, Riehl and Shipley [14].

With these categories specified, the other notation is easily inferred using some general constructions. First of all, we adopt the general conventions of [13], since we often consider corresponding rings in different categories. Thus \tilde{R}_{top} might be a ring G -spectrum, R_{top} the corresponding ring in spectra, R_I the corresponding ring in DGAs, and R_a in graded rings; this convention is only suggestive, and the exact definitions will need to be given in due course.

Coming to model structures, if \tilde{R}_{top} is a ring in a category of G -spectra, the category $\tilde{R}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod}$ denotes the category of \tilde{R}_{top} -modules with the algebraically projective model structure generated by cells $G/H_+ \wedge \tilde{R}_{\text{top}}$ (more properly the model structure right-lifted from G -spectra along the forgetful functor). The algebraic side is similar, but here we also use the injective model structure (left-lifted along the forgetful functor). It will be clearly indicated which model structure we have in mind.

We also need to consider diagrams $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}$ of rings in G -spectra, we write $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod}$ for the category of diagrams of modules with the diagram-injective model structure (in which weak equivalences and cofibrations are created by the evaluations at the vertices).

From these categories we form other model structures by localization. We write L_E for the left Bousfield localization with respect to the object E and $A\text{-cell}$ to denote cellularization (or right Bousfield localization) with respect to a set of objects A .

1.4 The strategy

The plan for this paper is to prove the Quillen equivalences of Figure 1. In that diagram left adjoints are on the left and double-ended arrows indicate zigzags of Quillen equivalences.

The first step is to prove that the model category of toral G -spectra is Quillen equivalent to toral \mathbb{N} -spectra, cellularized at the set G/\mathfrak{T}_+ of \mathbb{N} -spectra G/K_+ for $K \subseteq \mathbb{T}$.

The next step is to classify toral \mathbb{N} -spectra in terms of an algebraic model. We show that there is a series of Quillen equivalences between toral \mathbb{N} -spectra, $L_{e_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{N}}} S_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{N}\text{Sp}^O)$ and $d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$. This part uses a number of cellularizations. In each case the cellularization is done at the set $\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{N}/\mathfrak{T}_+$ of the (derived) images of the generators for toral \mathbb{N} -spectra, under the (derived) composite of functors from toral \mathbb{N} -spectra to the given category. This step models rational toral \mathbb{N} -spectra.

The final step for the classification of toral G -spectra is to cellularize the whole diagram for toral \mathbb{N} -spectra at the (derived) images of cells G/\mathfrak{T}_+ of $L_{e_{TG}} S_{\mathbb{Q}}(G\text{Sp}^O)$ and at the end recognize the model category as $d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ with the injective model structure.

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classification of toral G -spectra

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{toral } G\text{-spectra} = L_{e_{\mathbb{T}} S_{\mathbb{Q}}}(G\mathrm{Sp}^O) \\
 \downarrow i^* \uparrow F_{\mathbb{N}}(G_+, -) \\
 G/\mathfrak{T}_+ \text{-cell-} L_{e_{\mathbb{T}} S_{\mathbb{Q}}}(\mathbb{N}\mathrm{Sp}^O) \\
 \uparrow \text{zigzag from the } \mathbb{N}\text{-case} \\
 G/\mathfrak{T}_+ \text{-cell-} d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) \\
 \uparrow \text{algebraic} \downarrow \text{simplification} \\
 d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})
 \end{array}$$

classification of toral \mathbb{N} -spectra

$$\begin{array}{c}
 L_{e_{\mathbb{T}} S_{\mathbb{Q}}}(\mathbb{N}\mathrm{Sp}^O) \\
 \downarrow -\wedge \tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}} \uparrow \lim \\
 \mathcal{K}\text{-cell-}\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod-} L_{e_{\mathbb{T}} S_{\mathbb{Q}}}(\mathbb{N}\mathrm{Sp}^O) \\
 \downarrow \inf_W^N \uparrow \Psi^{\mathbb{T}} \\
 \mathcal{K}^{\mathbb{T}}\text{-cell-}\mathbb{R}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod-} L_{e_1 S_{\mathbb{Q}}}(W\mathrm{Sp}^O) \\
 \downarrow \text{change of model} \uparrow \text{structure and universe} \\
 \mathcal{K}^{\mathbb{T}}\text{-cell-}\mathbb{R}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod-} \mathrm{Sp}_{\mathbb{Q}}^O[W] \\
 \downarrow \mathbb{P} \circ | - | \uparrow \mathrm{Sing} \circ \mathbb{U} \\
 \mathcal{K}^{\mathbb{T}}\text{-cell-}\mathbb{R}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod-} Sp_{\mathbb{Q}}^{\Sigma}[W] \\
 \downarrow H\mathbb{Q} \wedge - \uparrow U \\
 \mathcal{K}^{\mathbb{T}}\text{-cell-}\mathbb{R}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod-} (H\mathbb{Q}\text{-dmod}[W]) \\
 \downarrow \text{zigzag of Quillen equivalences} \uparrow \text{(Shipleyfication)} \\
 \mathcal{K}_t\text{-cell-}\mathbb{R}_t\text{-mod-}\mathbb{Q}\text{-dmod}[W] \\
 \downarrow \text{formality} \uparrow \text{zigzag} \\
 \mathcal{K}_a\text{-cell-}\mathbb{R}_a\text{-mod-}\mathbb{Q}\text{-dmod}[W] \\
 \downarrow \text{algebraic} \uparrow \text{simplification} \\
 d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})
 \end{array}$$

Figure 1: Diagram of Quillen equivalences.

2 Reduction to \mathbb{N} -spectra

As mentioned in the introduction, the rational Burnside ring $A(G)$ of an arbitrary compact Lie group G has an idempotent $e_{\mathbb{T}}$ corresponding to the maximal torus \mathbb{T} and all its subconjugates; see [3]. We may Bousfield localize the category of orthogonal G -spectra at $e_{\mathbb{T}} S_{\mathbb{Q}}$, where $S_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is the rational sphere spectrum.

Definition 2.1 The model category of *toral G -spectra* is the model category

$$L_{e_{\mathbb{T}} S_{\mathbb{Q}}} G\mathrm{Sp}^O.$$

This model category is Quillen equivalent to the model structure on G –spectra right-lifted from $L_{S_{\mathbb{Q}}} \mathbb{T} \mathrm{Sp}^O$ using the restriction functor

$$\mathrm{res}_T^G: G\mathrm{Sp}^O \rightarrow \mathbb{T} \mathrm{Sp}^O.$$

It is also Quillen equivalent to the cellularization of rational G –spectra at the set of (all suspensions and desuspensions of) objects G/K_+ as K runs over the subconjugates of \mathbb{T} . In particular, the weak equivalences in toral G –spectra are precisely those maps which forget to weak equivalences of rational \mathbb{T} –spectra.

Thus a toral G –spectrum is determined by its restriction to the maximal torus and fusion information. All the relevant fusion information is contained in $\mathbb{N} = N_G(\mathbb{T})$. In effect, everything is organized around the restriction functor

$$\mathrm{res}_{\mathbb{N}}^G: G\mathrm{Sp}^O \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \mathrm{Sp}^O.$$

The restriction functor has both a left and a right adjoint, and it is the right adjoint that is most important to us. Writing $i: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow G$ for the inclusion, so that $i^* = \mathrm{res}_{\mathbb{N}}^G$ the core structure is

$$i^*: G\mathrm{Sp}^O \rightleftarrows \mathbb{N} \mathrm{Sp}^O : F_{\mathbb{N}}(G_+, -),$$

where $F_{\mathbb{N}}(G_+, -)$ is the coinduction functor. We will prove that with suitable model structures, this adjunction gives a Quillen equivalence. That this adjunction could be made into a Quillen equivalence was central to the classification of rational $\mathrm{SO}(3)$ –spectra; see [16].

We begin with the model structures of toral G –spectra and toral \mathbb{N} –spectra, using idempotents $e_{\mathbb{T}_G} \in A(G)$ and $e_{\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{N}}} \in A(\mathbb{N})$, respectively. The above adjunction gives a Quillen adjunction

$$i^*: L_{e_{\mathbb{T}_G} S_{\mathbb{Q}}}(G\mathrm{Sp}^O) \rightleftarrows L_{e_{\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{N}}} S_{\mathbb{Q}}}(\mathbb{N} \mathrm{Sp}^O) : F_{\mathbb{N}}(G_+, -)$$

as the left adjoint preserves cofibrations and weak equivalences (this follows from the facts that $e_{\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{N}}} i^*(e_{\mathbb{T}_G}) = e_{\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{N}}}$ and i^* is strong monoidal).

Now we apply the cellularization principle of [10] to get a model for toral G –spectra in terms of \mathbb{N} –spectra.

Theorem 2.2 *The restriction–coinduction adjunction induces a Quillen equivalence*

$$L_{e_{\mathbb{T}_G} S_{\mathbb{Q}}}(G\mathrm{Sp}^O) \simeq_Q G/\mathfrak{T}_+ \text{--cell--} L_{e_{\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{N}}} S_{\mathbb{Q}}}(\mathbb{N} \mathrm{Sp}^O),$$

where G/\mathfrak{T}_+ is the set of \mathbb{N} –spectra G/K_+ for K a subgroup of \mathbb{T} .

Proof The essential information is that the spaces G/K_+ for $K \subseteq \mathbb{T}$ give a set of homotopically compact generators of the category of toral G -spectra. That they are generators is clear from the description of the weak equivalences and that they are homotopically compact follows as localization at an idempotent is smashing. Similarly, $i^*(G/K_+)$ for $K \subseteq \mathbb{T}$ is homotopically compact in $L_{e_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{N}}S_{\mathbb{Q}}}(\mathbb{N}\mathrm{Sp}^O)$ since a compact \mathbb{N} -manifold admits the structure of a finite \mathbb{N} -CW complex by Illmann [15].

The result now follows directly from the cellularization principle of [10] once we check that the components of the derived unit on generators $G/K_+ \rightarrow F_{\mathbb{N}}(G_+, G/K_+)$ are weak equivalences in $L_{e_{\mathbb{T}G}S_{\mathbb{Q}}}(G-\mathrm{Sp}^O)$. This follows from [7, Corollary 7.11], which states that the unit of the algebraic counterpart of the derived adjunction of restriction and coinduction on rational toral G - and \mathbb{N} -spectra is an isomorphism. \square

3 The sphere as a formal pullback (recollections from the case of a torus)

Central to the case of the torus \mathbb{T} in [13] was that the \mathbb{T} -equivariant sphere \mathbb{S} can be constructed as the pullback of a cubical diagram of commutative ring \mathbb{T} -spectra (called there the “formal cube”). At each point of the cube other than where \mathbb{S} sits, the ring \mathbb{T} -spectrum is obtained from isotropically simple ring \mathbb{T} -spectra by a process of localizations and products.

The purpose of Sections 4 and 5 is to show that the diagram $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ of \mathbb{T} -spectra can be lifted to a diagram $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\mathrm{top}}$ of \mathbb{N} -spectra. It then follows automatically that it is still a pullback in toral \mathbb{N} -spectra.

In Section 3.2 we recall the diagram of \mathbb{T} -spectra from [13], with examples in Section 3.3. We then introduce the appropriate general coinduction-type construction in Section 4. This is applied in Section 5 to particular equivariant diagrams to construct the cubical diagram in \mathbb{N} -spectra that we require.

3.1 The characters

We start by introducing the main characters used to build a sphere as a homotopy limit of a cubical diagram of \mathbb{T} -spectra.

Definition 3.1 For a connected subgroup K of a torus \mathbb{T} , denote by \mathcal{F}/K the family of all finite subgroups of \mathbb{T}/K (these are in bijective correspondence to subgroups of \mathbb{T}

with identity component K). We then consider the \mathbb{T}/K -spectrum $DEF/K_+ := F(EF/K_+, \mathbb{S})$, the functional dual of the universal space for that family EF/K_+ in \mathbb{T}/K -spectra.

We will be using maps to relate various commutative ring spectra DEF/K_+ as K varies. Indeed, DEF/K_+ is a commutative ring \mathbb{T}/K -spectrum and, if $L \subseteq K$, there is a map

$$\inf_{\mathbb{T}/K}^{\mathbb{T}/L} DEF/K_+ \rightarrow DEF/L_+$$

of ring \mathbb{T}/L -spectra [13, Section 6.A]. To see where this comes from, we observe that its adjunct

$$EF/L_+ \wedge \inf_{\mathbb{T}/K}^{\mathbb{T}/L} DEF/K_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{S}$$

is obtained by composing the \mathbb{T}/L -map $EF/L_+ \rightarrow EF/K_+$ with evaluation.

If we have any decreasing sequence

$$G = H_0 \supseteq H_1 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq H_{r-1} \supseteq H_r = 1$$

of connected subgroups with $\text{codim}(H_i) = i$, then, omitting notation for inflation, we have a sequence of maps of ring \mathbb{T} -spectra, whose first term is \mathbb{S} and whose last term is DEF_+ ,

$$\mathbb{S} = DE(\mathcal{F}/\mathbb{T})_+ \rightarrow D(E\mathcal{F}/H_1)_+ \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow D(E\mathcal{F}/H_{r-1})_+ \rightarrow D(E\mathcal{F}/1)_+.$$

For K a connected subgroup of \mathbb{T} , we define

$$S^{\infty V(K)} = \bigcup_{U^K=0} S^U,$$

where U runs over finite-dimensional subrepresentations of \mathcal{U} (our chosen complete \mathbb{T} -universe) such that $U^K = 0$. If $K \subseteq H$, we see that $V^H \subseteq V^K$, so there is a map $S^{\infty V(K)} \rightarrow S^{\infty V(H)}$.

3.2 The formal diagram in \mathbb{T} -spectra

In this article we use a cubical diagram which is known as the formal cube C_f in [13]. To avoid confusion we use slightly different notation to that in [13], and name the vertices (b_0, \dots, b_r) with $b_i \in \{0, 1\}$.

First we take $\mathbf{d} = (d_0, \dots, d_s)$ to be the dimension vector of \mathbf{b} , ie the set $\{j \mid b_j = 1\}$ arranged in decreasing order. Then the value of $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ at $\mathbf{b} = (b_0, \dots, b_r)$ is an iterated

product as follows, where the subgroups H_i in the products below are connected subgroups of dimension d_i :

$$\begin{aligned} & \tilde{\mathbb{R}}(b_0, \dots, b_r) \\ &= \prod_{\dim H_0 = d_0} \left[S^{\infty V(H_0)} \wedge \prod_{\substack{H_1 \subset H_0 \\ \dim H_1 = d_1}} \left[S^{\infty V(H_1)} \wedge \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \dots \wedge \prod_{\substack{H_{s-1} \subset H_{s-2} \\ \dim H_{s-1} = d_{s-1}}} \left[S^{\infty V(H_{s-1})} \wedge \prod_{\substack{H_s \subset H_{s-1} \\ \dim H_s = d_s}} S^{\infty V(H_s)} \wedge D(E\mathcal{F}/H_s)_+ \right] \dots \right] \right]. \end{aligned}$$

See Definition 5.9 for the version in \mathbb{N} -spectra.

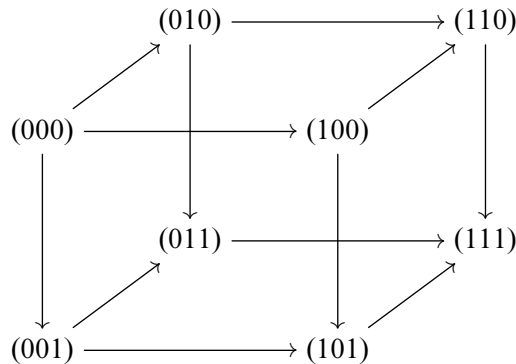
3.3 Examples

The elaborate notation somewhat obscures the simplicity of this construction.

Example 3.2 (rank 1) In rank 1 the diagram is

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{S} & \longrightarrow & S^{\infty V(\mathbb{T})} \wedge DEF/\mathbb{T}_+ \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ DEF_+ & \longrightarrow & S^{\infty V(\mathbb{T})} \wedge DEF_+ \end{array}$$

Example 3.3 (rank 2) It is worth writing the diagram completely in rank 2. The layout of the \mathbf{b} vectors is



and the diagram of ring spectra is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \prod_H S^{\infty V(H)} \wedge DEF/H_+ & \longrightarrow & S^{\infty V(\mathbb{T})} \wedge \prod_H S^{\infty V(H)} \wedge DEF/H_+ \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\
 \mathbb{S} & \longrightarrow & S^{\infty V(\mathbb{T})} \wedge DEF/\mathbb{T}_+ & \longrightarrow & S^{\infty V(\mathbb{T})} \wedge \prod_H S^{\infty V(H)} \wedge DEF/H_+ \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\
 \prod_H S^{\infty V(H)} \wedge DEF_+ & \longrightarrow & S^{\infty V(\mathbb{T})} \wedge \prod_H S^{\infty V(H)} \wedge DEF_+ \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\
 DEF_+ & \longrightarrow & S^{\infty V(\mathbb{T})} \wedge DEF_+ & \longrightarrow & S^{\infty V(\mathbb{T})} \wedge \prod_H S^{\infty V(H)} \wedge DEF_+
 \end{array}$$

The only result we need from [13] is as follows:

Corollary 3.4 [13, Corollary 2.2] *The cubical diagram $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ is a homotopy pullback, which is to say that \mathbb{S} is the homotopy pullback of the cube diagram $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$,*

$$\mathbb{S} \simeq \varprojlim_{v \in PC_f} \tilde{\mathbb{R}}(v).$$

Here PC_f denotes the punctured cube, where the initial vertex has been removed. \square

Remark 3.5 All values of the PC_f -diagram $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ are genuinely commutative rational \mathbb{T} -spectra by [9].

3.4 Diagrams

From the PC_f -diagram $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ of commutative ring \mathbb{T} -spectra we may form a number of other diagrams. Recall that the \mathbb{T} -fixed points of a commutative ring \mathbb{T} -spectra form a commutative ring spectrum.

Definition 3.6 From the PC_f -diagram $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ of commutative ring \mathbb{T} -spectra we form

- (1) the PC_f -diagram $\mathbb{R} = \tilde{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{T}}$ of commutative ring spectra,
- (2) the PC_f -diagram of commutative DGAs obtained from \mathbb{R} using the theorem of Richter and Shipley [18] that the category of commutative $H\mathbb{Q}$ -algebras is equivalent to commutative DGAs over \mathbb{Q} (see Section 7),
- (3) the PC_f -diagram $\pi_*^{\mathbb{T}}(\tilde{\mathbb{R}}) = \pi_*(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}_a$ of graded rings.

In [13] it is shown that suitable model categories of modules over these diagrams are all Quillen equivalent. This is the path from topology to algebra that we will replicate for \mathbb{N} -spectra. Once we are working in the algebraic context of \mathbb{R}_a -modules, the task is to simplify the algebraic description to the toral model $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$.

4 Equivariant diagrams and coinduction from \mathbb{T} to \mathbb{N}

We now wish to lift the diagram $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ to a diagram of \mathbb{N} -spectra which we will call $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}$. It is clear what we need to do: the Weyl group W acts on the closed subgroups of \mathbb{T} , preserving their dimension, and we should group together the subgroups in each W -orbit. In other words, if $K = K_1, \dots, K_w$ make a W -orbit, with W_K the isotropy group of K , we use the \mathbb{T} -equivalence

$$F_{W_K}[W, S^{\infty V(K)}) \simeq \prod_i S^{\infty V(K_i)}$$

to replace the product by the coinduced spectrum, where the left bracket is used to indicate the addition of a basepoint to the domain.

To implement this idea we need to specify an appropriate framework, and establish it has the required properties. This is straightforward, but a number of things must be made explicit. We begin with a space level construction, which we will then extend to spectra levelwise.

4.1 W -diagrams

The construction is a slightly elaborated version of a simple and familiar one we describe here.

If A is a W -set, we may consider diagrams $D: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ in a category \mathbb{C} . For $w \in W$ we may form the pulled-back diagram w^*D defined by $(w^*D)(a) = D(wa)$; evidently $e^*D = D$ and one quickly checks that $w^*v^*D = (vw)^*D$. (In [7] a right action was used on the set of subgroups so the dictionary relating the two notations is $w^*D = (w^{-1})_*D$.)

Definition 4.1 A W -equivariant A -diagram in \mathbb{C} is a diagram D equipped with maps $w_m: D \rightarrow (w^{-1})^*D$ which compose in the sense that e_m is the identity and $v_m w_m = (vw)_m$.

From this we can form the space of sections $\Gamma(A, D) = \prod_{a \in A} D(a)$, which is a product of objects of \mathbb{C} with W permuting the coordinates.

We need an analogous construction when the diagram D does not actually land in the category \mathbb{C} , but is such that the shape of the diagram lets us show the “space of sections” $\Gamma(A; D)$ takes values in \mathbb{C} . The reader should think of a case of a diagram of \mathbb{T} –spaces (spectra) with a W –action which we want to view as a diagram of \mathbb{N} –spaces (spectra), by collecting orbits together. We make this example precise below.

4.2 \mathbb{N} –spaces over A

In our general context we have an extension

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \xrightarrow{p} W \rightarrow 1.$$

For any subgroup K of W we may consider the subgroup $\tilde{K} := p^{-1}(K)$ of \mathbb{N} , so that, in particular, $\tilde{W} = \mathbb{N}$.

Definition 4.2 For a W –set A , an \mathbb{N} –space over A is:

- For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, a map $n_m: D(a) \rightarrow D(p(n)a)$ of spaces which is equivariant over the group homomorphism $c_{n-1}: \tilde{W}_a \rightarrow \tilde{W}_{p(n)a}$ (where c_h is the left conjugation map $c_h(g) = hgh^{-1}$).
- The map e_m is the identity and the maps are transitive, in that $n_m n'_m = (nn')_m$.

The definition implies that $D(a)$ is a \tilde{W}_a –space for each $a \in A$. It is straightforward to define a suitable \mathbb{N} –space of sections.

Definition 4.3 Given an \mathbb{N} –space D over A , we define the *space of sections* to be the product

$$\Gamma(A, D) := \prod_{a \in A} D(a).$$

Lemma 4.4 *The space of sections has the properties:*

($\Gamma 1$) $\Gamma(A, D)$ is an \mathbb{N} –space.

($\Gamma 2$) For any W –sets A_i , the natural map

$$\Gamma\left(\bigsqcup_i A_i, D\right) \xrightarrow{\cong} \prod_i \Gamma(A_i, D)$$

is a homeomorphism.

($\Gamma 3$) On a W –orbit, this is naturally isomorphic to coinduction:

$$\Gamma(W/K, D) \cong F_{\tilde{K}}(\mathbb{N}_+, D(eK)).$$

□

We note explicitly that the individual values $D(a)$ are not \mathbb{N} -spaces. We could define $\Gamma(A, D)$ in terms of coinduction, but this would require a choice of decomposition of A into W -orbits and then a proof that the result is independent of the choice. Instead, we define sections in terms of the product $\prod_{a \in A} D(a)$ as this does not involve any choices. However, the easiest way to see that it is an \mathbb{N} -space is to use $(\Gamma 1)$ and $(\Gamma 2)$ of the above.

4.3 Naturality of coinduction

We discuss some of the formal properties of coinduction, which we can then apply to our sections construction.

We observe that if \mathfrak{X} is an (H, G) -bispaces (ie it has commuting left H -action and right G -action) and Z is an H -space, then $F_H[\mathfrak{X}, Z]$ is a G -space. This has the properties:

- If $\mathfrak{X} = G$ we obtain the coinduction from H to G .
- Given an (H, G) -bispaces \mathfrak{X} , an (H', G') -bispaces \mathfrak{X}' and an H' -space Y' , any map $\theta: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}'$ of bispaces over the group homomorphism $(\beta, \alpha): (H, G) \rightarrow (H', G')$ induces a map

$$\theta^*: \alpha^* F_{H'}[\mathfrak{X}', Y'] \rightarrow F_H[\mathfrak{X}, \beta^* Y']$$

of G -spaces. This is contravariantly functorial in θ .

- If $\mathfrak{X} = \coprod_i \mathfrak{X}_i$ as (H, G) -bispaces then the natural map

$$F_H[\mathfrak{X}, Z] \xrightarrow{\cong} \prod_i F_H[\mathfrak{X}_i, Z]$$

is an isomorphism of G -spaces.

A number of special cases follow:

- If $K \subseteq G$ then restricting the G -space $F_H[\mathfrak{X}, Z]$ to a K -space is given by restricting the right action of G on \mathfrak{X} to K .
- If $\theta: G' \rightarrow G$ is a group homomorphism then

$$\theta^* F_H[\mathfrak{X}, Z] \cong F_H[(\text{Id}_H, \theta)^* \mathfrak{X}, Z].$$

- If H is of finite index in G and we write $G = \coprod_i H\gamma_i$, then

$$F_H[G, Y] \cong \prod_i F_H(H\gamma_i, Y)$$

and we have a homeomorphism of H^γ -spaces

$$F_H[H^\gamma, Y] \cong c_{\gamma^{-1}}^* Y,$$

where $c_{\gamma^{-1}}: H^\gamma \rightarrow H$ is conjugation. If we write $[\gamma^{-1}]y$ for the point of $c_{\gamma^{-1}}^* Y$ corresponding to y , it is given by taking $[\gamma^{-1}]y$ to the H -map $h\gamma \mapsto h\gamma[\gamma^{-1}]y = hy$.

In particular, if W_a a subgroup of W then \widetilde{W}_a is of finite index in \widetilde{W} and we can write

$$\widetilde{W} = \coprod_i \widetilde{W}_a b_i$$

as left \widetilde{W}_a -spaces. We note that $\widetilde{W}_a b$ is a $(\widetilde{W}_a, \widetilde{W}_a^b)$ -bispaces (where $\widetilde{W}_a^b = b^{-1} \widetilde{W}_a b$) and we have an isomorphism of left \widetilde{W}_a^b -spaces

$$F_{\widetilde{W}_a}[\widetilde{W}_a b, Z] \cong b^* Z,$$

so that for any subgroup $K \subseteq \bigcap_i \widetilde{W}_a^{b_i}$, we have an isomorphism

$$F_{\widetilde{W}_a}[\widetilde{W}, Z] \cong \prod_i b_i^* Z$$

of K -spaces.

We can apply the above properties to the case of an \mathbb{N} -space over A for some transitive W -set $A \cong W/W_a \cong W/W_b$ and see that the choice of orbit representatives is usually unimportant.

Corollary 4.5 *Suppose that $p(n)a = b$; then $D(b) = n^* D(a)$ and the element n gives an isomorphism*

$$F_{\widetilde{W}_a}[\widetilde{W}, D(a)] \cong F_{\widetilde{W}_b}[\widetilde{W}, D(b)]$$

of \widetilde{W} -spaces.

Proof We define $\theta: \widetilde{W} \rightarrow \widetilde{W}$ by $\theta(g) = ng$, which is a map of bispaces over the map $(c_n, \text{Id}): (\widetilde{W}_a, \widetilde{W}) \rightarrow (\widetilde{W}_b, \widetilde{W})$. We may then apply the naturality property since $n^* D(a) = D(b)$. \square

Note that the comparison map for two different choices depends on n and not just $p(n)$.

4.4 Homotopy theory

The spaces \mathfrak{X} that we need to consider (in this paper at least!) are disjoint unions of copies of \mathbb{N} , but viewed as $(\widetilde{K}, \mathbb{N})$ -bispace for various subgroups K of W .

The category of (H, G) -bispace is equivalent to the category of $H \times G$ -spaces. In our case, the relevant cells are the G -free cells, $(H \times G)/K$, so that $K \cap (1 \times G) = 1$. Hence we use the equivariant Serre model structure where weak equivalences and fibrations are the maps that are weak equivalences and fibrations of spaces after taking K -fixed points for all subgroups K of $H \times G$ such that $K \cap (1 \times G) = 1$.

We then wish to show that if \mathfrak{X} is a cofibrant (H, G) -bispaces then the functor $F_H[\mathfrak{X}, \cdot]$ is well behaved.

Lemma 4.6 *If \mathfrak{X} is a cofibrant (H, G) -bispaces then the functor $F_H[\mathfrak{X}, \cdot]$ is a right Quillen functor from H -spaces to G -spaces with left adjoint $\mathfrak{X} \times_G (\cdot)$. In particular, $F_H[\mathfrak{X}, \cdot]$ takes fibrant objects to fibrant objects.*

Proof The functor $\mathfrak{X} \times_G (\cdot)$ preserves generating (acyclic) cofibrations, since it takes G -CW complexes to spaces admitting the structure of H -CW complexes. \square

When \mathfrak{X} is the (H, G) -bispaces G , the functor $\mathfrak{X} \times_G (\cdot)$ is precisely the forgetful functor from G -spaces to H -spaces.

We also want to be able to change \mathfrak{X} . We define a map $\theta: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}'$ over (β, α) to be a weak equivalence if $\mathfrak{X}^M \rightarrow ((\beta, \alpha)^* \mathfrak{X}')^M$ is a weak equivalence of spaces for all subgroups M of $H \times G$ with $M \cap (1 \times G) = 1$.

Corollary 4.7 *A weak equivalence $\theta: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}'$ over (β, α) between cofibrant objects induces an equivalence of the two constructions: with notation as above,*

$$\theta^*: \alpha^* F_{H'}[\mathfrak{X}', Y'] \xrightarrow{\cong} F_H[\mathfrak{X}, \beta^* Y']$$

is a Serre weak equivalence of G -spaces. \square

4.5 \mathbb{N} -spectra over A

All of the above needs to be repeated for diagrams of *spectra*.

Definition 4.8 If A is a W -set, then D , an \mathbb{N} -spectrum over A , is a collection

$$\{D(a) \in \widetilde{W}_a \text{Sp}^O \mid a \in A\},$$

where $\widetilde{W}_a \text{Sp}^O$ is indexed over a universe obtained by restricting from a complete \mathbb{N} -universe, along with the data:

- For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, a map $n_m: D(a) \rightarrow D(p(n)a)$ of \widetilde{W}_a -spectra over the group homomorphism $c_{n-1}: \widetilde{W}_a \rightarrow \widetilde{W}_{p(n)a}$ (where c_h is the left conjugation map $c_h(g) = hgh^{-1}$).
- The map e_m is the identity and the maps are transitive in that $n_m n'_m = (nn')_m$ for all $n, n' \in \mathbb{N}$.

The idea is to define sections as before by the formula

$$\Gamma(A, D)(V) := \prod_{a \in A} D(a)(V).$$

To see that the above construction gives an \mathbb{N} -spectrum, we want to recognize the sections as a product of coinduced \mathbb{N} -spectra. If A is a transitive \mathbb{N} -space with associated conjugacy class (H) and we choose a representative subgroup H , the construction $F_H[\mathbb{N}, \cdot)$ extends to orthogonal spectra. If V is a representation of \mathbb{N} , we may view it as a representation of H by restriction and define

$$F_H[\mathbb{N}, D)(V) := F_H[\mathbb{N}, D(V)).$$

The structure \mathbb{N} -map

$$S^{V'} \wedge F_H[\mathbb{N}, D(V'')) \rightarrow F_H[\mathbb{N}, D(V' \oplus V''))$$

has adjunct the H -map

$$S^{V'} \wedge F_H[\mathbb{N}, D(V'')) \rightarrow S^{V'} \wedge F_H[H, D(V'')) = S^{V'} \wedge D(V'') \rightarrow D(V' \oplus V'').$$

The results of this construction for various representatives of the conjugacy class are related by the maps n_m , as required.

The construction makes it obvious that the objectwise suspension spectrum functor from \mathbb{N} -spaces over a set to \mathbb{N} -spectra over a set gives a natural equivalence

$$F_H[\mathbb{N}, \Sigma^\infty D) \cong \Sigma^\infty F_H[\mathbb{N}, D).$$

It follows that we have the spectrum level analogue of Lemma 4.4. We also want to consider smash products; see Section 4.6 for a brief discussion.

Lemma 4.9 *The spectrum of sections has the properties:*

($\Gamma 0$) $\Gamma(A, D)$ is an \mathbb{N} -spectrum.

($\Gamma 1$) The natural map

$$\Gamma\left(\coprod_i A_i, D\right) \xrightarrow{\cong} \prod_i \Gamma(A_i, D)$$

is a homeomorphism.

($\Gamma 2$) On a W -orbit, this is naturally isomorphic to coinduction

$$\Gamma(W/K, D) \cong F_{\widehat{K}}[\mathbb{N}, D(eK)],$$

($\Gamma 3$) if D is a diagram of commutative rings then $\Gamma(A; D)$ is a commutative ring \mathbb{N} -spectrum. \square

Next we observe that the definition is homotopically well behaved. We need to establish analogues of the results for spaces. It is well known [17, Section V.2] that for orthogonal spectra the functor $F_H[\mathbb{N}, \cdot)$ is a right Quillen functor with left adjoint restriction.

We give the category of \mathbb{N} -spectra over A the projective model structure, so that weak equivalences and fibrations are pointwise weak equivalences and fibrations of \mathbb{T} -spectra. Note that it suffices to require these conditions at only one point in each orbit. Furthermore, the cofibrant objects are in particular pointwise cofibrant.

Lemma 4.10 *The sections functor Γ is a right Quillen functor when the category of \mathbb{N} -spectra over A is equipped with the projective model structure.*

Proof The sections functor is a product of functors to \mathbb{N} -spectra of the form $F_{\widehat{K}}[\mathbb{N}, \cdot)$; this functor takes weak equivalences of H -spectra to weak equivalences of \mathbb{N} -spectra. Hence Γ preserves all weak equivalences.

Similarly the functor $F_{\widehat{K}}[\mathbb{N}, \cdot)$ takes fibrations of H -spectra to fibrations of \mathbb{N} -spectra. \square

4.6 Duals and smash products

For X an \mathbb{N} -spectrum over A , we define a dual DX that is also an \mathbb{N} -spectrum over A . We define DX by $D(X(a)) = F(X(a), \widehat{f}\mathbb{S})$, using a fibrant replacement of the sphere spectrum without further comment. The structure maps of X induce the structure maps of DX ,

$$X(a) \xrightarrow{n_m} X(p(n)a), \quad F(X(a), \widehat{f}\mathbb{S}) \xleftarrow{n_m^*} F(X(p(n)a), \widehat{f}\mathbb{S}).$$

Furthermore, $X(p(n)a) \cong p(n)^*X(a)$, so

$$F(X(p(n)a), \hat{f}\mathbb{S}) = F(p(n)^*X(a), \hat{f}\mathbb{S}) = p(n)^*F(X(a), \hat{f}\mathbb{S})$$

and, taking $n_m^{-1} = n_m^*$, we obtain the requisite structure maps. If X is cofibrant, then each $X(a)$ is cofibrant and hence DX is a homotopically meaningful construction.

More straightforwardly, there is a smash product $X \wedge X'$ of \mathbb{N} -spectra over A , defined by taking smash products pointwise,

$$(X \wedge X')(a) = X(a) \wedge X'(a).$$

The following result follows immediately from the definitions and the fact that coinduction preserves commutative rings.

Lemma 4.11 *If X is an \mathbb{N} -spectrum over A consisting of commutative ring spectra then the \mathbb{N} -spectrum $\Gamma(A; X)$ is a commutative ring spectrum.* \square

Since the positive stable model structure on \mathbb{N} -spectra over A is defined objectwise, it extends to the level of commutative rings.

Lemma 4.12 *There is a model structure of commutative ring objects in \mathbb{N} -spectra over A .*

Proof Let A be a transitive W -set, $A = W/K$. Then, if D is an \mathbb{N} -spectrum over A , $D(eK)$ is a \tilde{K} -spectrum. Consider the positive stable model structure on \tilde{K} -spectra. This right-lifts to the projective model structure on \mathbb{N} -spectra over A , with generating cofibrations and acyclic cofibrations given by the W -equivariant coproduct over A of the generating cofibrations and acyclic cofibrations of the positive stable model structure on \tilde{K} -spectra. We can then lift this model structure to the level of commutative rings, noting that the free commutative ring functor sends coproducts to smash products.

A general W -set A is a coproduct of transitive sets A_i for i in some indexing set I . The category of \mathbb{N} -spectra over A is then the product of the categories of \mathbb{N} -spectra over A_i for $i \in I$. We use the product model structure on \mathbb{N} -spectra over A and on commutative ring objects in \mathbb{N} -spectra over A . \square

4.7 \mathbb{T} -fixed points

If D is an \mathbb{N} -spectrum over A , then we can understand \mathbb{T} -fixed points of the spectrum of sections directly.

Proposition 4.13 *There is an equivalence*

$$\Gamma(A, D)^{\mathbb{T}} \simeq \Gamma(A, D^{\mathbb{T}}).$$

Proof Since fixed points commute with products, we need only deal with the case of a transitive W -set $A = W/W_a$, and then

$$F_{\widetilde{W}_a}[\widetilde{W}, D)^{\mathbb{T}} \simeq F_{W_a}[W, D(a)^{\mathbb{T}}) \simeq F[W/W_a, D(a)^{\mathbb{T}}). \quad \square$$

5 The \mathbb{N} -equivariant pullback cube

Where possible we start all constructions at the space level and then take suspension spectra.

First we consider an action of W on a set A , and for each a we can find a \widetilde{W}_a -space $D(a)$ such that, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have an isomorphism

$$n_m: D(p(n)a) \xrightarrow{\cong} n^* D(a),$$

where $e_m = \text{Id}$ and $n'_m n''_m = (n' n'')_m$.

5.1 First examples

Example 5.1 We may consider the set $A = \mathcal{F}$ of finite subgroups of \mathbb{T} . The group W acts on \mathcal{F} and a chosen subgroup F is fixed by W_F . The normalizer of the subgroup F is $\widetilde{W}_F = p^{-1}(W_F)$. If we use a functorial construction (such as the bar construction) to make universal spaces $E\mathcal{H}$ and we define $E\langle H \rangle$ as the mapping cone

$$E[\subset H]_+ \rightarrow E[\subseteq H]_+ \rightarrow E\langle H \rangle$$

in \widetilde{W}_F -spaces, then

$$c_{n-1}^* E\langle H \rangle = E\langle H^n \rangle$$

and the maps n_m can all be taken to be the identity. Accordingly this gives an \mathbb{N} -space $E\langle \bullet \rangle$ over \mathcal{F} .

Building on this example we may construct an \mathbb{N} -spectrum over \mathcal{F} of functional dual $DE\langle \bullet \rangle$.

Example 5.2 Starting with the previous example, $E\langle \bullet \rangle$, taking suspension spectra gives an \mathbb{N} -spectrum over \mathcal{F} . We may then take the fibrewise dual to obtain $DE\langle \bullet \rangle$. More precisely, the value at H is the \widetilde{W}_H -spectrum $DE\langle H \rangle$ and we still have $c_{n-1}^* DE\langle H \rangle = DE\langle H^n \rangle$.

Taking sections we obtain the \mathbb{N} -spectrum

$$\Gamma(\mathcal{F}, DE\langle\bullet\rangle) \simeq DE\mathcal{F}_+.$$

Example 5.3 We may consider the set $A = \Sigma^c$ of connected closed subgroups of \mathbb{T} . Once again, if K is a subgroup of the torus, it is fixed by $W_K \subseteq W$. Choosing a complete \mathbb{N} -universe \mathcal{U} we may form the \widetilde{W}_K -space

$$S^{\infty V(K)} = \bigcup_{W^{K=0}} S^W,$$

where W runs over finite-dimensional \widetilde{W}_K -subrepresentations of \mathcal{U} . A little representation theory verifies that the geometric isotropy consists precisely of the subgroups containing K . This explains the notation. Pulling back along n induces a bijection $n_m: \{W \mid W^K = 0\} \rightarrow \{W' \mid W'^{K^n} = 0\}$, and hence $n^* S^{\infty V(K)} = S^{\infty V(K^n)}$. This therefore gives an \mathbb{N} -space $S^{\infty V(\bullet)}$ over Σ^c .

We can of course restrict attention to the set Σ_d^c subgroups of dimension d and we then have a \mathbb{T} -equivalence

$$\Gamma(\Sigma_d^c, S^{\infty V(\bullet)}) \simeq_{\mathbb{T}} \prod_{K \in \Sigma_d^c} S^{\infty V(K)}.$$

The map $S^0 \rightarrow S^{\infty V(K)}$ induces a map of \mathbb{N} -spectrum over Σ^c (or Σ_d^c) from the constant diagram at S^0 to $S^{\infty V(\bullet)}$.

This \mathbb{N} -spectrum over Σ^c is an E_∞^G -ring spectrum by [9, Corollary 4.8]. Since E_∞^G -ring spectra are the commutative monoids in orthogonal G -spectra, we consider $S^{\infty V(\bullet)}$ as a commutative ring spectrum.

Example 5.4 We may again consider the W -set $A = \Sigma^c$ of connected closed subgroups of a torus \mathbb{T} . Since the subgroup K is fixed by W_K , the set \mathcal{F}/K of subgroups of \mathbb{T} with finite image in \mathbb{T}/K is a family of subgroups of \widetilde{W}_K . Evidently conjugation by n gives a bijection $\mathcal{F}/K \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{F}/K^n$, and hence $c_{n-1}^* E\mathcal{F}/K_+ = E\mathcal{F}/K_+^n$. Accordingly the assignment of $E\mathcal{F}/K_+$ to K defines an \mathbb{N} -space $E\mathcal{F}/(\bullet)_+$ over Σ^c .

Taking functional duals we obtain the \mathbb{N} -spectrum $DE\mathcal{F}/(\bullet)_+$ over Σ^c . The co-commutative diagonal of the space $E\mathcal{F}/K_+$ induces a commutative ring structure on the dual. This ring structure is compatible with the structure maps $c_{n-1}^* DE\mathcal{F}/K_+ = DE\mathcal{F}/K_+^n$. It follows that the \mathbb{N} -spectrum $DE\mathcal{F}/(\bullet)_+$ over Σ^c is a diagram of commutative rings.

Our main diagram of \mathbb{N} -spectra (given in Definition 5.9) is built from diagrams of the form $DEF/(\bullet)_+$ by repeatedly applying the sections functor and localising at the diagram $S^{\infty V(\bullet)}$.

5.2 Posets

We now want to consider a partially ordered set Σ with an action of W , and a dimension function such that if $s < t$ then $\dim s < \dim t$. We might want to insist that the poset has a maximal element G and the dimension is determined by the length of chain to G , but in any case we want the W -action to preserve dimension.

This enables us to construct numerous W -sets, starting with the set Σ_i of elements of dimension i . We may consider the poset Σ' of flags $(H_0 > H_1 > \cdots > H_s)$ in Σ . This is again a W -set, as is the set Σ_s of flags of length s , and the set $\Sigma_{(d_0 > d_1 > \cdots > d_s)}$ of flags of length s with a specified dimension vector $\dim H_i = d_i$.

Furthermore, if K is an object of Σ and $e \leq \dim K$, we have the W -set

$$\Sigma_{e \leq K} = \{L \mid L \leq K \text{ and } \dim L = e\}$$

and we note that this is a W_K -set.

If D is a \widetilde{W}_K -spectrum over $\Sigma_{e \leq K}$, then applying sections gives a \widetilde{W}_K -spectrum $\Gamma(\Sigma_{e \leq K}, D)$. We now let K run through elements of dimension d . We require in addition that the first section spectrum satisfies the functoriality as K varies, namely that there are isomorphisms

$$(\dagger) \quad n_m: \Gamma(\Sigma_{e \leq K}, D) \xrightarrow{\cong} n^* \Gamma(\Sigma_{e \leq K^{n-1}}, D)$$

which compose functorially. We may then iterate the construction. Indeed, if $e \leq d \leq \dim H$, we consider the functor

$$\Sigma_{d \leq H} \ni K \mapsto \Gamma(\Sigma_{e \leq K}, D),$$

and note that it is a \widetilde{W}_H -spectrum over $\Sigma_{d \leq H}$.

One way to ensure the additional property (\dagger) is to require that D is defined and \widetilde{W}_H -equivariant on all dimension e elements $\leq H$.

To display the iterated sections compactly we use the calculus-style notation

$$\Gamma(A \ni a; D(a)) = \Gamma(A, D)$$

to display the names of elements.

Lemma 5.5 *If D is a \widetilde{W}_H -spectrum over $\Sigma_{e \leq H}$ with $e \leq d \leq \dim H$, then there is a natural diagonal map*

$$\Gamma(\Sigma_{e \leq H} \ni L; D(L)) \rightarrow \Gamma(\Sigma_{d \leq H} \ni K; \Gamma(\Sigma_{e \leq K} \ni L; D(L))),$$

arising since in the domain there is just one factor for each $L \subset H$ with $\dim L = e$, whereas on the right there is one for each chain $L \subset K \subset H$ with $\dim L = e$ and $\dim K = d$. \square

5.3 Dimensional coefficient systems

We iterate the sections construction, smashing each stage with $S^{\infty V(\bullet)}$ from Example 5.3 and taking fibrant replacements in commutative ring spectra. As taking sections, smashing with commutative rings and taking fibrant replacements preserve commutative rings, it follows that each stage in this iteration will be a fibrant commutative ring spectrum.

It will be clear from the definitions that the final stage will be a fibrant commutative ring \mathbb{N} -spectrum which forgets to the same \mathbb{T} -spectrum as in Section 3.2.

Suppose that E is a commutative ring \widetilde{W}_K -spectrum over $\Sigma_{e \leq K}$. Then we can form a new diagram of commutative ring spectra over $\Sigma_{e \leq K}$ which at place L takes value $S^{\infty V(L)} \wedge E(L)$. We define $\mathbb{L}_V E$ to be the functorial fibrant replacement of this object in the category of \widetilde{W}_K -spectrum over $\Sigma_{e \leq K}$ of Lemma 4.12. We write $(\mathbb{L}_V E)(L) = \mathbb{L}_{V(L)} E(L)$ to help remind us that we want $S^{\infty V(L)}$ at place L .

For a K of dimension d , we have seen that

$$\Gamma(\Sigma_{e \leq K} \ni L, \mathbb{L}_{V(L)} E(L))$$

is also a commutative ring object. Allowing K to vary, we have commutative ring objects over the diagram $\Sigma_{d \leq H}$,

$$\Gamma(\Sigma_{e \leq K} \ni L, \mathbb{L}_{V(L)} E(L)) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{L}_{V(K)} \Gamma(\Sigma_{e \leq K} \ni L, \mathbb{L}_{V(L)} E(L)).$$

We may then define

$$\Gamma(\Sigma_{e \leq d \leq H}; \mathbb{L}, E) := \Gamma(\Sigma_{d \leq H} \ni K; \mathbb{L}_{V(K)} \Gamma(\Sigma_{e \leq K} \ni L, \mathbb{L}_{V(L)} E(L))).$$

Definition 5.6 Given a dimension vector $\mathbf{d} = (d_0, d_1, \dots, d_s)$ and D an \mathbb{N} -spectrum over Σ , we may define the iterated localized sections of D at \mathbf{d} as

$$\Gamma(\Sigma_{\mathbf{d}}; \mathbb{L}, D) := \Gamma(\Sigma_{d_0} \ni H_0; \mathbb{L}_{V(H_0)} \Gamma(\Sigma_{d_1 \leq H_0} \ni H_1; \dots \\ \dots \mathbb{L}_{V(H_{s-1})} \Gamma(\Sigma_{d_s \leq H_{s-1}} \ni H_s; \mathbb{L}_{V(H_s)} D_s(H_s)) \dots)).$$

We are most interested in the case where D is the \mathbb{N} -spectrum over Σ^c given by $D(K) := DE\mathcal{F}/K_+$ (recall that Σ^c is the poset of connected subgroups of \mathbb{T}).

5.4 Face maps

For a fixed D , we want to turn $\Gamma(\Sigma_{\mathbf{d}}; \mathbb{L}, D)$ into a diagram over the poset of flags in Σ^c . We need to explain how inclusions of dimensional faces $\mathbf{d} \rightarrow \mathbf{e}$ induce maps of sections

$$\Gamma(\Sigma_{\mathbf{d}}; \mathbb{L}, D) \rightarrow \Gamma(\Sigma_{\mathbf{e}}; \mathbb{L}, D).$$

The following two constructions will cover what we need.

Construction 5.7 Let E be an \mathbb{N} -spectrum over Σ and \mathbf{d} be a dimension vector formed from \mathbf{e} by omitting the i vertex where i is not the last vertex. Using Lemma 5.5 and the natural transformation $\text{Id} \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_{V(\bullet)}$ (coming from the definition of a fibrant replacement and the maps $S^0 \rightarrow S^{\infty V(\bullet)}$), we have the composite map

$$\Gamma(\Sigma_{\mathbf{e} \leq H} \ni L; E(L)) \rightarrow \Gamma(\Sigma_{\mathbf{d} \leq H} \ni K; \Gamma(\Sigma_{\mathbf{e} \leq K} \ni L; E(L))) \\ \rightarrow \Gamma(\Sigma_{\mathbf{d} \leq H} \ni K; \mathbb{L}_{V(K)} \Gamma(\Sigma_{\mathbf{e} \leq K} \ni L; E(L))).$$

We note that the first map is a diagonal map. If a is the dimension preceding i and b is the one after (so that $a > i > b$), then, in the domain, if we pick H of dimension a , each object L of dimension b contained in H occurs only once, but, in the codomain, it occurs once for each flag $H > K > L$ with $\dim K = i$.

Construction 5.8 The second construction will only be used to add on a new final vertex

$$\mathbf{d} = (d_0, d_1, \dots, d_s) \rightarrow (d_0, d_1, \dots, d_s, d_{s+1}) = \mathbf{e}.$$

In this case we assume that we have a map of \mathbb{N} -spectra over $\Sigma_{d_s \leq H_{s-1}}$

$$\mathbb{L}_{V(H_s)} D(H_s) \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_{V(H_s)} \Gamma(\Sigma_{d_{s+1} \leq H_s} \ni H_{s+1}; \mathbb{L}_{V(H_{s+1})} D(H_{s+1})).$$

By applying the same sequence of functors to domain and codomain, this gives a map

$$\Gamma(\Sigma_{\mathbf{d}}; \mathbb{L}, D) \rightarrow \Gamma(\Sigma_{\mathbf{e}}; \mathbb{L}, D).$$

5.5 The \mathbb{N} -equivariant pullback cube

We define the cube of interest to the other sections of this paper. We give the definition first, then verify that this is a cubical diagram of \mathbb{N} -spectra.

For \mathbf{b} a point of the cube, let $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{b}) = (d_0, \dots, d_s)$ be the dimension vector of \mathbf{b} , the set $\{j \mid b_j = 1\}$ arranged in decreasing order.

Definition 5.9 The definition

$$\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}(b_0, \dots, b_r) = \Gamma(\Sigma_{\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{b})}^c; \mathbb{L}, DE\mathcal{F}/(\bullet)_+)$$

gives a cubical diagram of commutative ring \mathbb{N} -spectra.

We know by Lemma 4.9 that each term is a commutative ring \mathbb{N} -spectrum. Moreover, each term is fibrant, as one operation is to apply a fibrant replacement functor and the sections functor is a right Quillen functor by Lemma 4.10. It is routine to check that this construction lifts the version for \mathbb{T} -spectra to the level of \mathbb{N} -spectra.

Lemma 5.10 Let i^* denote the forgetful from \mathbb{N} -spectra to \mathbb{T} -spectra. The diagram of \mathbb{T} -spectra $i^* \tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}$ is objectwise fibrant and is weakly equivalent to the diagram $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ of \mathbb{T} -spectra of Section 3. \square

We must also define the maps of this cubical diagram. Construction 5.7 supplies all the face maps which do not involve changing the final vertex. When adding the final vertex, we may suppose $\dim H_s = d_s$, and by Construction 5.8 it suffices to observe that there is a map

$$DE(\mathcal{F}/H_s)_+ \rightarrow \Gamma(\Sigma_{d_{s+1} \subseteq H_s} \ni H_{s+1}; \mathbb{L}_{V(H_{s+1})} DE(\mathcal{F}/H_{s+1})_+).$$

The basic ingredient is the map

$$\Delta: DE(\mathcal{F}/H_s)_+ \rightarrow \prod_{\substack{H_{s+1} \subset H_s \\ \dim H_{s+1} = d_{s+1}}} DE(\mathcal{F}/H_{s+1})_+$$

whose components are inflations

$$DE(\mathcal{F}/H_s)_+ \rightarrow DE(\mathcal{F}/H_{s+1})_+.$$

The map Δ is composed with the natural transformation $\text{Id} \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_{V(\bullet)}$ in each factor.

We also need to check that it does not matter which order we add vertices in. There are essentially three cases, according to how many of the added pair of vertices are last. We suppose given dimension vectors $\mathbf{d} \subset \mathbf{e} \subset \mathbf{f}$ where \mathbf{e} is formed by adding one vertex to \mathbf{d} and \mathbf{f} is formed by adding one vertex to \mathbf{e} . We suppose a is the lowest dimension (last vertex) of \mathbf{d} . In the first case the added vertices are i and j with $i < j < a$; in the second they are i and j with $i < a < j$; in the third they are i and j with $a < i < j$. We therefore need to consider the commutativity of the diagrams suggested by

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a & \longrightarrow & i, a \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ j, a & \longrightarrow & i, j, a \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} a & \longrightarrow & i, a \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ a, j & \longrightarrow & i, a, j \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} a & \longrightarrow & a, i \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ a, j & \longrightarrow & a, i, j \end{array}$$

In the first and second cases, commutation is clear from the unit axiom and the universal property of the product. In the final case, there is the additional ingredient that the composite of inflation maps

$$DEF/H_+ \rightarrow DEF/K_+ \rightarrow DEF/L_+$$

is equal to the direct inflation map $DEF/H_+ \rightarrow DEF/L_+$ (where $\dim L = a$, $\dim K = b$ and $\dim H = c$), which we deal with in Section 5.6.

5.6 Composites of inflation maps

In this subsection we consider the inflation maps in more detail, observing that with an appropriate set of details we can ensure actual functoriality (rather than just up to homotopy).

To start, note that the construction takes the family \mathcal{F}/K of subgroups of \mathbb{T}/K . This is also a family of subgroups of $W_{\mathbb{N}}(K) = N_{\mathbb{N}}(K)/K$, and, viewing it in this way, we may form the universal $W_{\mathbb{N}}(K)$ -space $E\mathcal{F}/K$ and then the $W_{\mathbb{N}}(K)$ -spectrum DEF/K_+ . We then inflate this to form the $N_{\mathbb{N}}(K)$ -spectrum $\inf DEF/K_+$. For most of the paper we omit the notation for inflation, but in this subsection the additional notation is necessary so that we can be clear (the point is that this spectrum is generally inequivalent to the spectrum $D \inf EF/K_+$ formed by taking the $N_{\mathbb{N}}(K)$ -equivariant dual).

Now suppose that we have an inclusion $L \leq K$ of connected subgroups of \mathbb{T} . We consider the induced map

$$\inf DEF/K_+ \rightarrow \inf DEF/L_+.$$

The first thing to say is that the first spectrum is an $N_{\mathbb{N}}(K)$ –spectrum and the second is an $N_{\mathbb{N}}(L)$ –spectrum, so the most we can hope is for a map which is $N_{\mathbb{N}}(K) \cap N_{\mathbb{N}}(L)$ –equivariant. For brevity, we write

$$N' = N_{\mathbb{N}}(K \supseteq L) = N_{\mathbb{N}}(K) \cap N_{\mathbb{N}}(L)$$

for this simultaneous normalizer, and note that it is a finite extension of \mathbb{T} .

Next, we note that if we are more careful about the ambient equivariance in the dualization, we have a rational equivalence

$$\inf D_{W_{\mathbb{N}}(K)} E\mathcal{F}/K_+ \simeq \inf D_{N'/K} E\mathcal{F}/K_+$$

of N' –spectra, and similarly for L . On that basis we may omit subscripts for dualization in other sections.

Now the N' –map

$$\inf D_{W_{\mathbb{N}}(K)} E\mathcal{F}/K_+ \rightarrow \inf D_{W_{\mathbb{N}}(L)} E\mathcal{F}/L_+$$

is defined as follows. Since $L \leq K$ we may inflate from N'/K to N'/L and then inflate the whole map to N' . This is the inflation of a map

$$\inf D_{N'/K} E\mathcal{F}/K_+ \rightarrow D_{N'/L} E\mathcal{F}/L_+,$$

which is the adjunct of

$$\begin{aligned} E\mathcal{F}/L_+ \wedge \inf D_{N'/K} E\mathcal{F}/K_+ &\rightarrow E\mathcal{F}/K_+ \wedge \inf D_{N'/K} E\mathcal{F}/K_+ \\ &= \inf (E\mathcal{F}/K_+ \wedge D_{N'/K} E\mathcal{F}/K_+) \xrightarrow{\inf(\text{ev})} S^0. \end{aligned}$$

Now suppose we have cotoral inclusions and consider $L \leq K \leq H$. The map

$$\inf D_{W_{\mathbb{N}}(H)} E\mathcal{F}/H_+ \rightarrow \inf D_{W_{\mathbb{N}}(L)} E\mathcal{F}/L_+$$

for the inclusion $L \leq K$ is $N_{\mathbb{N}}(K \supseteq L)$ –equivariant, but if we restrict to $N_{\mathbb{N}}(H \supseteq K \supseteq L)$, the defining conditions on the adjunct are satisfied by the adjunct of

$$\inf D_{W_{\mathbb{N}}(H)} E\mathcal{F}/H_+ \rightarrow \inf D_{W_{\mathbb{N}}(K)} E\mathcal{F}/K_+ \rightarrow \inf D_{W_{\mathbb{N}}(L)} E\mathcal{F}/L_+.$$

Accordingly, the inflation maps are functorial, as required.

5.7 Passage to cubical diagrams

The results of Sections 4 and 5 allow us to move from a localization of \mathbb{N} –spectra to a cellularization of modules over our cubical diagram of rings.

Definition 5.11 We let $\mathcal{K} = \{\mathbb{N}/L_+ \wedge \tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}} \mid L \leq \mathbb{T}\}$ denote the cells of the model category $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod-}L_{e_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{N}}}S_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{N}\text{Sp}^O)$.

Note that $\{\mathbb{N}/L \mid L \leq \mathbb{T}\}$ is a set of generators for toral \mathbb{N} -spectra and it forgets to a set of generators for \mathbb{T} -spectra. Applying the functor $(-) \wedge \tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}$ to this set gives \mathcal{K} . The objects of \mathcal{K} are small in the homotopy category of $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod-}L_{e_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{N}}}S_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{N}\text{Sp}^O)$ by a similar argument to that above [1, Proposition 3.2.5].

Proposition 5.12 The adjunction $((-) \wedge \tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}, \text{lim})$ induces a Quillen equivalence

$$L_{e_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{N}}}S_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{N}\text{Sp}^O) \simeq_Q \mathcal{K}\text{-cell-}\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod-}L_{e_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{N}}}S_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{N}\text{Sp}^O).$$

Proof As $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}$ forgets to $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ by Lemma 5.10 and in each category the weak equivalences are defined via a forgetful functor to a model category constructed from \mathbb{T} -spectra, we may lift the Quillen equivalence of [13, Corollary 6.3] to the level of \mathbb{N} -spectra. \square

6 Passage to torus fixed points

The purpose of this section is to understand the homotopy groups of the \mathbb{T} -fixed points of the rings $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}(b_0, \dots, b_r)$ of Definition 5.9.

Notice that taking \mathbb{T} -fixed points objectwise to $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}$ will move us from a diagram of commutative ring \mathbb{N} -spectra to a diagram \mathbb{R}_{top} of commutative ring W -spectra, where $W = \mathbb{N}/\mathbb{T}$ is a finite group. Recalling that each term is fibrant, we see that the answer will be homotopically meaningful. Accordingly, we consider the diagram

$$\mathbb{R}_{\text{top}}(b_0, \dots, b_r) := \tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}(b_0, \dots, b_r)^{\mathbb{T}}$$

of W -spectra. Taking \mathbb{T} -fixed points objectwise gives an adjunction

$$\widetilde{\text{inf}}_W^N: \mathbb{R}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod-}L_{e_1}S_{\mathbb{Q}}(W\text{Sp}^O) \rightleftarrows \tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod-}L_{e_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{N}}}S_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{N}\text{Sp}^O) : \Psi^{\mathbb{T}}$$

by the results of [11].

Proposition 6.1 The adjunction $(\widetilde{\text{inf}}_W^N, \Psi^{\mathbb{T}})$ induces a Quillen equivalence

$$\mathbb{R}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod-}L_{e_1}S_{\mathbb{Q}}(W\text{Sp}^O) \simeq_Q \tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod-}L_{e_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{N}}}S_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{N}\text{Sp}^O)$$

and hence an equivalence between the cellularized categories

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathbb{T}}\text{-cell-}\mathbb{R}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod-}L_{e_1}S_{\mathbb{Q}}(W\text{Sp}^O) \simeq_Q \mathcal{K}\text{-cell-}\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod-}L_{e_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{N}}}S_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{N}\text{Sp}^O).$$

Proof By Lemma 5.10, the cube $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}$ forgets to the cube $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$, so it follows that \mathbb{R}_{top} forgets to the cube $\mathbb{R} = \tilde{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{T}}$. In each category the weak equivalences are defined via a forgetful functor to a model category constructed from \mathbb{T} –spectra, so we can lift the \mathbb{T} –spectrum equivalence of [13, Theorem 7.6] to the level of \mathbb{N} –spectra. \square

The next step is to replace the underlying category $L_{e_1 S_{\mathbb{Q}}}(W\text{Sp}^O)$ with W –objects in $H\mathbb{Q}$ –modules in symmetric spectra: $H\mathbb{Q}\text{--mod}[W]$. We do so by a series of strong symmetric monoidal Quillen equivalences, each of which will create a new cube of commutative ring spectra by applying either the left or right adjoint as appropriate. For simplicity we will keep the same notation \mathbb{R}_{top} for the cube of ring spectra throughout.

The first step is to use a combination of changing the model structure and changing the universe on W –spectra to construct a Quillen equivalence between $L_{e_1 S_{\mathbb{Q}}}(W\text{Sp}^O)$ and $\text{Sp}_{\mathbb{Q}}^O[W]$, W –objects in orthogonal spectra. The key is to recognize that in both model categories the weak equivalences are defined by forgetting to nonequivariant spectra. Thus this equivalence of categories is also a Quillen equivalence. Moreover it lifts to a Quillen equivalence between $\mathbb{R}_{\text{top--mod--}}L_{e_1 S_{\mathbb{Q}}}(W\text{Sp}^O)$ and $\mathbb{R}_{\text{top--mod--}}\text{Sp}_{\mathbb{Q}}^O[W]$.

The second step is the (zigzag) of Quillen equivalences between the model categories $\text{Sp}_{\mathbb{Q}}^O[W]$ and $H\mathbb{Q}\text{--mod}[W]$ given by forgetting to rational symmetric spectra and applying $(-)\wedge H\mathbb{Q}$ lifts to give a Quillen equivalence between the model categories $\mathbb{R}_{\text{top--mod--}}\text{Sp}_{\mathbb{Q}}^O[W]$ and $\mathbb{R}_{\text{top--mod--}}(H\mathbb{Q}\text{--mod}[W])$. We summarize this in the following result:

Proposition 6.2 *There is a zigzag of strong symmetric monoidal Quillen equivalences*

$$\mathbb{R}_{\text{top--mod--}}L_{e_1 S_{\mathbb{Q}}}(W\text{Sp}^O) \simeq_Q \mathbb{R}_{\text{top--mod--}}(H\mathbb{Q}\text{--mod}[W]).$$

This zigzag induces a zigzag of Quillen equivalences

$$\mathcal{K}^{\mathbb{T}}\text{--cell--}\mathbb{R}_{\text{top--mod--}}L_{e_1 S_{\mathbb{Q}}}(W\text{Sp}^O) \simeq_Q \mathcal{K}^{\mathbb{T}}\text{--cell--}\mathbb{R}_{\text{top--mod--}}(H\mathbb{Q}\text{--mod}[W]).$$

7 Passage to algebra and formality

We have shown that the category of \mathbb{N} –spectra is equivalent to the cellularization of modules over a diagram \mathbb{R}_{top} of commutative ring spectra with W –action. Recall that this diagram has a shape of a punctured cube.

There are various choices for which category these commutative rings (ie vertices of \mathbb{R}_{top}) lie in, but we have arranged the rest of the account so that they are rings in

the category $(H\mathbb{Q}\text{-mod})[W]$ of objects of $H\mathbb{Q}\text{-mod}$ with W -action. Recall that W is a finite group and, by naturality, Shipley's work [19] extends to give a symmetric monoidal Quillen equivalence between $H\mathbb{Q}\text{-mod}[W]$ and chain complexes of $\mathbb{Q}[W]$ -modules, denoted by $\mathbb{Q}[W]\text{-dmod}$. Moreover, this result implies that a diagram of rational commutative ring spectra with a W -action \mathbb{R}_{top} gives rise to a diagram of rational commutative DGAs $\mathbb{R}_t = \Theta\mathbb{R}_{\text{top}}$ with W -action (due to the functoriality of Θ , which is the derived functor from Shipley's theorem [19] from topology to algebra).

Proposition 7.1 *There is a Quillen equivalence*

$$\mathbb{R}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod}\text{-}(H\mathbb{Q}\text{-mod}[W]) \simeq_Q \mathbb{R}_t\text{-mod}\text{-}\mathbb{Q}[W]\text{-dmod}$$

between the category of module spectra $\mathbb{R}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod}$ and the category of differential graded modules $\mathbb{R}_t\text{-mod}$. Furthermore, there is a zigzag of Quillen equivalences

$$\mathcal{K}^{\text{T}}\text{-cell}\text{-}\mathbb{R}_{\text{top}}\text{-mod}\text{-}(H\mathbb{Q}\text{-mod}[W]) \simeq_Q \mathcal{K}_t\text{-cell}\text{-}\mathbb{R}_t\text{-mod}\text{-}\mathbb{Q}[W]\text{-dmod}$$

between the cellularizations of these model categories.

The second statement in the proposition uses the cellularization principle — see [10, Corollary 2.8] — with \mathcal{K}_t the (derived) image of \mathcal{K}^{T} under the Quillen equivalences of the first part of the statement.

We have shown that the category of rational \mathbb{N} -spectra is equivalent to the cellularization of modules over a suitable diagram of commutative DGAs in $\mathbb{Q}[W]$ -modules. On the other hand, we know very little about the diagram except its homology and that the terms are commutative. The purpose of this section is to show that this determines the diagram up to equivalence.

The structure of the argument is precisely the same as in [13, Section 9], but we need to ensure that the maps may be taken to be W -equivariant.

All the homologies are constructed from cohomology rings $H^*(BK)$ for $K \subseteq T$. As a ring this is polynomial, but it has an action of the subgroup W_K of W fixing K . Taking both structures into account, it is the symmetric algebra on a finite-dimensional rational representation U_K of W_K ,

$$H^*(BK) = \text{Symm}(U_K).$$

Whenever $H^*(BK)$ occurs in $\mathbb{R}_a := H_*(\mathbb{R}_t) = H_*(\Theta\mathbb{R}_{\text{top}})$, it comes in a product over subgroups of that dimension, and in that product all conjugates $H^*(BK^w)$ also

occur. Taking into account the W -action this gives the $\mathbb{Q}W$ -algebra

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{W_K}(W, H^*(BK)) = \mathrm{Hom}_{W_K}(W, \mathrm{Sym}(U_K)).$$

Lemma 7.2 *The W -twisted commutative ring $\mathrm{Hom}_{W_K}(W, \mathrm{Sym}(U_K))$ is strongly intrinsically formal in the sense that if A is another such DGA with this cohomology, then there is a homology isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{W_K}(W, \mathrm{Sym}(U_K)) \xrightarrow{\simeq} A.$$

Proof First note that $H_*(A) = \mathrm{Hom}_{W_K}(W, \mathrm{Sym}(U_K))$ has a quotient module $\mathrm{Hom}_{W_K}(W, U_K)$, and hence there is an epimorphism

$$Z(A) \rightarrow Z(A)/B(A) = H_*(A) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{W_K}(W, U_K).$$

By Maschke's theorem, this is split and we may choose a submodule

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{W_K}(W, U_K) \subseteq Z(A).$$

The $\mathbb{Q}W_K$ -module map $U_K \rightarrow Z(A)$ extends to a map

$$\mathrm{Sym}(U_K) \rightarrow Z(A)$$

of commutative W_K -algebras, which we may extend to $\mathbb{Q}[W]$ -algebra map

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{W_K}(W, \mathrm{Sym}(U_K)) \rightarrow Z(A),$$

inducing a homology isomorphism, as required. \square

After this lemma, the rest of the strategy of [13] can be implemented in the same way. There are two points worth commenting on. Firstly, whenever a factor $H^*(BK)$ occurs, so do all $H^*(BK^w)$. Secondly, whenever a set \mathcal{E}_K of Euler classes is inverted, we may use representations fixed by W_K (for example by inducing the representations V of T with $V^K = 0$ to \widetilde{W}_K). We illustrate the method with the two smallest examples.

Example 7.3 (the torus of rank 1) In this case the only possible Weyl group W is of order 2. This necessarily normalizes every subgroup, so that every term in the product $\prod_n H^*(B\mathbb{T}/C_n)$ is invariant. The only change brought about by the action is that W negates the polynomial generator in the terms $H^*(B\mathbb{T}/C_n)$.

After that, the argument proceeds precisely as in the torus case from [13]:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \mathbb{R}_t & & \mathbb{R}_t(0, 1) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{R}_t(1, 1) & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{R}_t(1, 0) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \widehat{\mathbb{R}}_1 & & \prod_i \mathbb{R}_t(0, 1)_i & \longrightarrow & \prod_i \mathbb{R}_t(0, 1)_i \otimes_{\mathbb{R}_t(0, 1)} \mathbb{R}_t(1, 1) & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{R}_t(1, 0) \\
 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 \widehat{\mathbb{R}}_2 & & \prod_i \mathbb{R}_t(0, 1)_i & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}^{-1} \prod_i \mathbb{R}_t(0, 1)_i \otimes_{\mathbb{R}_t(0, 1)} \mathbb{R}_t(1, 1) & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{R}_t(1, 0) \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 \mathbb{R}_a & & \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}} & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{Q}
 \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{R}_{\text{top}} \quad (DEF_+)^{\mathbb{T}} \longrightarrow (S^{\infty V(\mathbb{T})} \wedge DEF_+)^{\mathbb{T}} \longleftarrow (S^{\infty V(\mathbb{T})})^{\mathbb{T}}$$

We start with the cofibrant diagram \mathbb{R}_t of commutative rings as in the top row. Extending along the top left-hand vertical we form the second row. The upward maps from the two outer vertices of \mathbb{R}_a on the bottom row can then be defined. The Euler classes are defined by the image of $\mathbb{R}_a(0, 1)$, and those are inverted to form the third row, after which the middle vertical can be filled in.

Example 7.4 (the torus of rank 2) In this case there are various possible Weyl groups, and most of them permute both the finite subgroups and those of dimension 1. For example, if $G = \text{SU}(3)$, the Weyl group $W \cong \Sigma_3$ acts on $L\mathbb{T}$ as the reduced natural representation. Amongst subgroups of the maximal torus, the only proper nontrivial subgroup fixed by W is the central subgroup of order 3, and in most cases, where $W_K \neq 1$ it acts nontrivially on $H^*(B\mathbb{T}/K)$. Nonetheless, this additional structure is entirely compatible with the formality argument from [13].

It is too typographically complicated to display the full argument in the way we did for rank 1, but it still seems worth displaying \mathbb{R}_a and $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}$ (recall that $\mathbb{R}_{\text{top}} = \tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}^{\mathbb{T}}$):

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \prod_F \mathbb{Q}[c, d] & & \\
 & \swarrow & & \searrow & \\
 \prod_H \mathcal{E}_H^{-1} \prod_F \mathbb{Q}[c, d] & & & & \mathcal{E}_G^{-1} \prod_F \mathbb{Q}[c, d] \\
 & \searrow & & \swarrow & \\
 & & \mathcal{E}_G^{-1} \prod_H \mathcal{E}_H^{-1} \prod_F \mathbb{Q}[c, d] & & \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 \prod_H \prod_{\tilde{H}} \mathbb{Q}[c] & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}_G^{-1} \prod_H \prod_{\tilde{H}} \mathbb{Q}[c] & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{Q}
 \end{array}$$

In the process of proving formality we will need to change individual rings in the diagram. Such a change at a given place i of a diagram affects rings in places of the diagram that receive a map from i . For example a change of the ring at the top vertex only affects the three other points not on the bottom face, and then the change of the ring at the middle vertex on the bottom face only affects the central vertex.

The subgroups F run through finite subgroups, the subgroups H run through circle subgroups, and the subgroups \tilde{H} run through subgroups with identity component H . The polynomial rings $\mathbb{Q}[c, d]$ are the cohomology rings of $B(G/F)$ (all different but isomorphic), and the polynomial rings $\mathbb{Q}[c]$ are the cohomology rings of $B(G/\tilde{H})$. The polynomial ring \mathbb{Q} is the cohomology ring of $B(G/G)$.

The above diagram is obtained by taking homotopy groups of the following diagram $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}$ of ring G -spectra:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & DEF_+ & & \\
 & \swarrow & & \searrow & \\
 \prod_H S^{\infty V(H)} \wedge DEF_+ & & & & S^{\infty V(G)} \wedge DEF_+ \\
 & \searrow & & \swarrow & \\
 & S^{\infty V(G)} \wedge \prod_H S^{\infty V(H)} \wedge DEF_+ & & & \\
 \nearrow & & \uparrow & & \nwarrow \\
 \prod_H S^{\infty V(H)} \wedge DEF/H_+ & \longrightarrow & S^{\infty V(G)} \wedge \prod_H S^{\infty V(H)} \wedge DEF/H_+ & \longleftarrow & S^{\infty V(G)}
 \end{array}$$

In the case of toral \mathbb{N} -spectra we follow the above strategy using Lemma 7.2 where necessary.

Proposition 7.5 *The formality argument above gives a zigzag of maps of diagrams of commutative rings with W -action, that are objectwise homology equivalences, between*

$$\mathbb{R}_a = \pi_*^T(\tilde{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{top}}) = \pi_*(\mathbb{R}_{\text{top}}) = H_*(\mathbb{R}_t)$$

and \mathbb{R}_t . Hence there is a zigzag of Quillen equivalences

$$\mathbb{R}_t\text{-mod-}\mathbb{Q}[W]\text{-dmod} \simeq_Q \mathbb{R}_a\text{-mod-}\mathbb{Q}[W]\text{-dmod}.$$

Once again we can apply the derived functors of the above zigzag of Quillen equivalences to obtain a set of cells \mathcal{K}_a and we get the following corollary:

Corollary 7.6 *There is a zigzag of Quillen equivalences*

$$\mathcal{K}_t\text{-cell-}\mathbb{R}_t\text{-mod-}\mathbb{Q}[W]\text{-dmod} \simeq_Q \mathcal{K}_a\text{-cell-}\mathbb{R}_a\text{-mod-}\mathbb{Q}[W]\text{-dmod}$$

between the cellularizations of the model categories in Proposition 7.5.

8 The algebraic models

The remainder of the paper focuses on simplifying the category

$$\mathcal{K}_a\text{-cell-}\mathbb{R}_a\text{-mod-}\mathbb{Q}[W]\text{-dmod}.$$

We begin by introducing the algebraic structures needed for this simplification. More details can be found in [13; 8; 7].

Over the years, different but equivalent algebraic models were defined for the category of rational torus spectra. The point of this section is not to provide details on them, as that was already done in [13; 8], but to give some intuition on how they are built. In summary this section states that all the constructions of [13] are well behaved and compatible with the additional Weyl group actions. Although this is true and rather elementary, it takes some time and notation to explain. Accordingly, we have cut this section to the minimum, leaving only enough for the reader to be able to cross-check with [8] and verify claims made elsewhere in this paper.

The important thing to keep in mind is that an algebraic model for rational torus spectra is a *special* full subcategory of the category of modules over a diagram of rings. Variations on the algebraic model come from different choices of the shape of this diagram (and corresponding changes in the rings) and we will discuss some of the possibilities below. All the equivalences of categories linking different choices of the algebraic models are given by exact functors and thus having an injective model structure on one of the choices of the algebraic model gives Quillen equivalent injective model structures on all the others, using the left-lifting technique of [14] and the fact that cofibrations are exactly the monomorphisms and weak equivalences are exactly homology isomorphisms.

When we are interested in the algebraic model for rational toral \mathbb{N} -spectra (where the maximal torus \mathbb{T} is normal in \mathbb{N} with $W = \mathbb{N}/\mathbb{T}$), all different choices of the algebraic models for the torus can be “upgraded” to include the W -action and model rational toral \mathbb{N} -spectra (see [7]). Some of these models are easier to construct than the

others and that has to do with the fact that W in some cases might act on the diagram of rings itself. However, our approach is to start from the easiest case, where W fixes the objects of the diagram and acts on the ring at each point of the diagram. This category is denoted by $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$ (here the subscript and superscript indicate how the diagram of rings is built, as we explain below).

As in the case of a torus, the injective model structure again exists on all equivalent categories. It is in fact left-lifted from the case of the torus using the forgetful functor forgetting the W -action and landing in the algebraic model for a torus. These forgetful functors all preserve limits and colimits and, since all the categories discussed here are locally presentable, they have both adjoints, thus they can be used to left-lift the model structures.

Unfortunately, the situation gets much more complicated when one is interested in the algebraic model for rational toral G -spectra, where the maximal torus \mathbb{T} is not necessary normal in G . The paper [7] presents such a model, but this time only one option for the diagram of rings is available, due to the complications coming from different Weyl group actions acting in different places of a diagram. This algebraic model is denoted by $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(G, \text{toral})$.

The strategy is to give an algebraic model for rational toral \mathbb{N} -spectra and then use the final passage of restriction and coinduction both in topology and in algebra to provide an algebraic model for rational toral G -spectra. To do that step in algebra, however, both categories have to be built using the same shape of diagram of rings, because only then the comparison functors are defined in [7]. Thus we need to use a different (but equivalent and Quillen equivalent) algebraic model for rational toral \mathbb{N} -spectra, to the one mentioned above, namely $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$. For this reason we recall below several different algebraic models for rational \mathbb{T} -spectra and rational toral \mathbb{N} -spectra and adjoint pairs between them. We begin with the case of a torus.

8.1 Models for the torus

Following [8], we introduce a number of terms, leading to the algebraic model for the torus. The basic idea is that we are considering categories of modules over diagrams of rings. We consider a number of diagram shapes:

- Σ_c , the diagram of connected subgroups of \mathbb{T} .
- Σ_d , the poset $\{0, 1, \dots, r\}$.

- Σ_a , the category of all subgroups of \mathbb{T} with cotoral inclusions, ie the inclusions $K \rightarrow H$ such that H/K is a torus.

The subscripts stand for connected, dimension and all subgroups, respectively.

We make contravariant diagrams of rings on these categories:

- R_a given by $R_a(G/K) = H^*(B\mathbb{T}/K)$.
- R_c given by $R_c(G/K) = \prod_{\bar{K} \in \mathcal{F}/K} H^*(B\mathbb{T}/\bar{K})$.
- R_d given by $R_d(m) = \prod_{\dim \bar{K}=m} H^*(B\mathbb{T}/\bar{K})$.

The maps in these diagrams are all built from the maps $H^*(B\mathbb{T}/K) \rightarrow H^*(B\mathbb{T}/L)$ for $L \subseteq K \subseteq \mathbb{T}$.

For each of the above posets, we have an associated poset of flags: finite-length sequences of elements in decreasing order. We denote these by Σ_c^f , Σ_d^f and Σ_a^f . We also have poset diagrams of pairs (flags of length 2) Σ_c^p , Σ_d^p and Σ_a^p . We may also extend our diagrams of rings to flag posets (and pair posets); we refer the reader to [8] for details.

In the earlier sections our diagram was always a punctured cube of dimension d ; we can now recognize this as Σ_d^f , the poset of flags on nonempty subsets of $\{0, 1, \dots, r\}$, and the diagram of rings \mathbb{R}_a as R_d^f .

To obtain the algebraic model, we add restrictions on to the kinds of modules that we consider. The starting point is that modules must be quasicohherent and extended (qce) and \mathcal{F} -continuous. These are substantial restrictions on the type of objects that can arise. The precise definitions of these terms are given in [8], but understanding these terms is not required for the current paper.

Remark 8.1 Once we fix a diagram of rings, say Σ_a^f , the algebraic model for the rational \mathbb{T} -spectra is given by the full subcategory on \mathcal{F} -continuous qce differential modules over the diagram of rings R_a^f . We denote it by $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{T})$. Thus we have

$$d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{T}) = \text{qce-}R_a^f\text{-dmod.}$$

Similarly, we can define other algebraic models for the case of the torus. We summarize the various categories that will appear in later sections. For more details (including what “pqce” means below) see [8].

- $d\mathcal{A}_a^p(\mathbb{T})$ is the category of \mathcal{F} -continuous qce differential modules over R_a^p , where the diagram is pairs in Σ_a .

- $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{T})$ is the category of \mathcal{F} -continuous qce differential modules over R_a^f , where the diagram is flags in Σ_a .
- $d\mathcal{A}_c^p(\mathbb{T})$ is the category of qce differential modules over R_c^p , where the diagram is pairs in Σ_c .
- $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})$ is the category of qce differential modules over R_c^f , where the diagram is flags in Σ_c .
- $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T})$ is the category of pqce differential modules over R_d^f , where the diagram is flags in Σ_d .

As discussed at the start of the section, we need to know that the algebraic models for the torus are locally presentable.

Lemma 8.2 *All algebraic models for the torus are locally presentable categories.*

Proof We prove that $\mathcal{A}_c^p(\mathbb{T})$ is locally presentable. This category is abelian by [8], so it suffices to demonstrate that the category has a *set* of generators T_i . That is to say, given two objects X and Y and two maps $f, g: X \rightarrow Y$ with $f \neq g$, there is an i and a map $T_i \rightarrow X$ whose composites with the two maps f and g are distinct.

By quasicohherence, maps are determined by the part at the trivial group 1. In fact we will show that there is a set of modules T_i such that any element $x \in X(1)$ lies in a submodule isomorphic to some T_i . In fact we will show that x lies in a submodule T of X which is ϕ -pointwise countably generated in the sense that, for each connected subgroup K of \mathbb{T} , $\phi^K T$ is a finitely generated module over $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}/K}$. Because of quasicohherence, this involves a little care, and we return to it after making an estimate. We will not attempt to be economical in our estimates!

Claim 1 *The collection of ϕ -pointwise countably generated objects of $\mathcal{A}_c^p(\mathbb{T})$ up to isomorphism forms a set.*

If R is any ring (such as $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}/K}$) the collection of modules M generated by n elements is a set, because there is a short exact sequence

$$\bigoplus_{i \in I} R \xrightarrow{p} \bigoplus_1^n R \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0.$$

Since R is a set, the number of submodules is a set, and so we may use subsets of this as our indexing sets I . The collection of possible maps is $\prod_i R$, and hence a set.

Taking the union of these sets as n runs through the natural numbers and a countable set, we find a set of countably generated R -modules.

At each point K in the diagram this argument applies to show there is a set of countably generated $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}/K}$ -modules $\phi^K T$. There are countably many subgroups K so a choice for a $\phi^K T$ at each K is still a set. Finally, these are related. In fact, if $L \subseteq K$, there is an $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}/L}$ -map

$$\phi^L T \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{K/L}^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}/L} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}/K}} \phi^K T.$$

There is only a set of such maps. Of course only a subset will satisfy the quasicoherence and extendedness conditions, but we just needed an estimate.

Claim 2 *Given any object X , the element $x \in X(1)$ lies in a ϕ -pointwise countably generated subobject of X .*

We start with $x \in X(1)$ and we will construct a ϕ -pointwise finitely generated submodule $Z \subseteq X$ containing $x \in X(1)$. For each connected subgroup K we have

$$\beta_1^K(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_K} \lambda_i^K \otimes x_i^K$$

for suitable numbers n_K and elements $\lambda_i^K \in \mathcal{E}_K^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}}$ and $x_i^K \in \phi^K X$. Roughly speaking we want to use the x_i^K as our first guess for the generators of $\phi^K Z$, but to allow for the possibility of some cancellation, we do something a little more elaborate. In fact we will get possibly different sets of generators for each complete flag

$$F = (1 = K_0 \subset K_1 \subset \cdots \subset K_s = K)$$

ending at K . Note that, by completeness, K_i is of dimension i . Now we proceed one step at a time with

$$\beta_1^{K_1}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{F,1}} \lambda_i^{F,1} \otimes x_i^{F,1}$$

and, for each term $x_i^{F,1}$,

$$\beta_{K_1}^{K_2}(x_i^{F,1}) = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{F,2}} \lambda_j^{F,2,i} \otimes x_j^{F,2},$$

where $n_{F,2}$ is taken large enough to deal with all the finite number of terms $x_i^{F,1}$. The remaining steps are similar. The first approximation to $\phi^K Z$ is the countably

generated $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}/K}$ -submodule

$$\phi^K Z' = \langle x_j^{F,i} \mid F, i, j \rangle \subseteq \phi^K X,$$

where F runs through all flags from 1 to K , $1 \leq i \leq \dim K$ and $1 \leq j \leq n_{F,i}$. To obtain something extended we take $Z'(K) = \mathcal{E}_K^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}/K}} \phi^K Z'$. There are maps between these modules, but the result is not generally quasicoherent, so we will add some more generators.

By quasicoherence of X , note that for any $x \in \phi^K X$ and any $L \subseteq K$, there is a representation $V = V(y, L, K)$ of \mathbb{T}/L such that $V^K = 0$ and $e(V)x$ is in the image of

$$\beta_L^K: \phi^L X \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{K/L}^{-1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}/L} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}/K}} \phi^K X.$$

We may therefore choose $y_L^K(V) \in \phi^L X$ with $\beta_L^K y_L^K = e(V)x$. We use this to increase the size of the modules $Z'(L)$.

In our case, for each F, i and j we choose $V(F, i, j)$ and $y(F, i, j)$ with

$$\beta_{K_i}^{K_i+1}(y(F, i, j)) = e(V(F, i, j))x_j^{F,i+1}.$$

Note that adding the generators $y(F, i, j)$ to $\phi^{K_i} Z'$ does not increase the size of $\mathcal{E}_{K/L}^{-1} Z'(K_i)$ since $x_j^{F,i+1}$ is already present. However, it does ensure that β_L^K becomes surjective after the inversion of Euler classes.

We then take the countably generated $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}/L}$ -module

$$Z(L) = Z'(L) + \langle y(F, i, j) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n_L, K \geq L, 1 \leq j \leq n_{F,i} \rangle.$$

The subobject Z is now quasicoherent, ϕ -countably generated and contains $x \in Z(1)$.

This completes the proof of Claim 2, and hence shows $\mathcal{A}_c^p(\mathbb{T})$ is locally presentable. Applying the functor $D^1 \otimes (-)$ to the generators of $\mathcal{A}_c^p(\mathbb{T})$ gives a set of generators for $d\mathcal{A}_c^p(\mathbb{T})$. As all other models are equivalent via exact equivalences, the result holds. \square

Remark 8.3 In the case of rank 1, Greenlees [4] constructed so-called “wide spheres”, which have the property that given $x \in X(1)$ there is a wide sphere WS and a map $WS \rightarrow X$ such that x is contained in the image. Wide spheres are visibly ϕ -finitely generated, and give a fairly explicit set of generators. We do not know if the set of generators can be taken to be ϕ -finitely generated in rank ≥ 2 .

The combinatorics of the footprint of an element $x \in X(1)$ is sufficiently complicated that even enumerating the possible shapes of wide spheres in general is rather daunting.

8.2 Models for the normalizer

The material in this section is a summary of [7, Section 6]. From now on, we will use \square to indicate any of the possible subscripts and superscripts described in the previous section.

When working in the case of \mathbb{N} , the Weyl group $W = \mathbb{N}/\mathbb{T}$ acts on the diagrams Σ_\square of the previous section, with the trivial action on Σ_d . The diagram of rings comes with an action of W that is compatible with this action on the poset. That is, given a diagram of rings \mathcal{R} over a poset Σ_\square and $w \in W$, there is a diagram of rings $w^*\mathcal{R}$ defined by $w^*\mathcal{R}(E) = \mathcal{R}(E^w)$ and maps of diagrams $w_{\mathcal{R}}: \mathcal{R} \rightarrow w^*\mathcal{R}$ satisfying the expected rules on composition and units.

Note that as each object of Σ_d is fixed by W , the value of a diagram of rings \mathcal{R} at some element will be a ring object in differential graded \mathbb{Q} -modules with an action of W , whereas on Σ_a at each point of a diagram indexed by a subgroup K one will only have an action of the subgroup of W that stabilizes K .

We may then define the category of modules over these diagrams of rings, denoted by $R_\square\text{-mod}$. As with rings we may ask that the modules are W -equivariant, so there are maps $w_M: M \rightarrow w^*M$, where $w^*M(E) = M(E^w)$ but with the action of $R_\square(E)$ given by $r \cdot m = (r^w)m$. As usual, the maps w_M should compose appropriately with the identity 1_M . We denote this category by $R_\square\text{-mod}^*[W]$ and describe it as W -equivariant modules over R_\square . We may then consider such modules with differentials (they are naturally graded as the rings are all graded), denoted by $R_\square\text{-dmod}$ and $R_\square\text{-dmod}^*[W]$. A more thorough description of the categories with W -action is given in [7, Section 4.A].

We now wish to describe the category $\mathbb{R}_a\text{-mod-}\mathbb{Q}[W]\text{-dmod}$ in terms of these equivariant diagrams. This will make it easier to compare our work with the case of a torus.

Lemma 8.4 *The category of modules over $R_d^f = \mathbb{R}_a$ in $\mathbb{Q}[W]\text{-dmod}$ is equivalent to the category of W -equivariant diagrams in $R_d^f\text{-dmod}$,*

$$\mathbb{R}_a\text{-mod-}\mathbb{Q}[W]\text{-dmod} = R_d^f\text{-mod-}\mathbb{Q}[W]\text{-dmod} \cong R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W].$$

Proof If R is a ring in a category \mathbb{C} with a W -action, the category $R\text{-mod}^*[W]$ has objects R -modules M with the additional structure of maps

$$w_m: M \rightarrow w^*M,$$

where the R -module w^*M has the R -action $r(w^*m) = w^*[(r^{w^{-1}})m]$. This is exactly the same as saying that M is an R -module in the category of W -objects in \mathbb{C} . It is important here that W acts objectwise on objects in the right-hand side category. \square

Remark 8.5 All additional conditions which go into defining algebraic models as full subcategories on special R -modules (like pqce) are compatible with the action of W described above and thus one can define W -equivariant versions of the algebraic models for the rational torus spectra. This is done in detail in [7] and we list the categories we will use below:

- $d\mathcal{A}_a^p(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) = d\mathcal{A}_a^p(\mathbb{T})^*[W]$ is the category of W -equivariant \mathcal{F} -continuous qce differential modules over R_a^p , where the diagram is pairs in Σ_a .
- $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) = d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})^*[W]$ is the category of W -equivariant qce differential modules over R_c^f , where the diagram is flags in Σ_c .
- $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) = d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T})^*[W]$ is the category of W -equivariant pqce differential modules over R_d^f , where the diagram is flags in Σ_d .

Lemma 8.6 *The forgetful functor*

$$U: R_{\square}^{\square}\text{-dmod}^*[W] \rightarrow R_{\square}^{\square}\text{-dmod}$$

is faithful and has both adjoints.

Proof An object on the left-hand side is an object on the right-hand side with additional structure given by the action maps for all $w \in W$. The functor U simply forgets this additional structure. The forgetful functor has both adjoints since it is a functor between locally presentable categories which preserves all limits and colimits. \square

Lemma 8.7 *The forgetful functor*

$$U: d\mathcal{A}_{\square}^{\square}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) = d\mathcal{A}_{\square}^{\square}(\mathbb{T})^*[W] \rightarrow d\mathcal{A}_{\square}^{\square}(\mathbb{T})$$

is faithful and has both adjoints, where the category $d\mathcal{A}_{\square}^{\square}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$ stands for any of the categories described in Remark 8.5 and $d\mathcal{A}_{\square}^{\square}(\mathbb{T})$ is its nonequivariant, torus version.

Proof This follows from the previous result and the fact that both left and right adjoints preserve additional conditions on objects (like pqce or \mathcal{F} -continuous), thus they restrict and corestrict to the algebraic models on both sides. \square

Lemma 8.8 All categories $d\mathcal{A}_{\square}^{\square}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$ described in Remark 8.5 are locally pre-sentable categories.

Proof These are abelian categories where filtered colimits are exact. One uses Lemmas 8.7 and 8.2 to show that there exists a categorical generator in $d\mathcal{A}_{\square}^{\square}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$. \square

8.3 Relations between the models

Since we mentioned different algebraic models for rational \mathbb{T} -spectra it is time to describe the relationships between them. We present here only the sketch of equivalences between these categories; more details can be found in [8, Sections 10.A and 10.B]. In effect, Sections 8.3, 8.4 and 8.5 amount to observing that the constructions there are compatible with the W -action.

We briefly introduce the functors $d_!^e$ and e from the diagram

$$d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{T}) \cong d\mathcal{A}_a^p(\mathbb{T}) \xleftarrow[\Gamma q_!^d]{e'} d\mathcal{A}_c^p(\mathbb{T}) \xleftarrow[p]{f} d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T}) \xleftarrow[\frac{e}{d_!^e}]{\cong} d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T})$$

and another functor i . Given an object $M \in d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T})$, we can define a object eM of $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})$ as follows. Let $E = (K_0 \supset \cdots \supset K_s) \in \Sigma_c^f$ with dimension vector $\underline{d} = (d_0 > \cdots > d_s) \in \Sigma_d^f$. Then

$$eM(K_0 \supset \cdots \supset K_s) = e_E M(d_0 > \cdots > d_s),$$

where e_E is the idempotent given by the projection $R_d^f(\underline{d}) \rightarrow R_c^f(E)$ as the first term is an iterated product which has a particular factor defined by E . The functor

$$i: d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T}) \rightarrow R_c^f\text{-mod}$$

is simply the inclusion and the functor

$$d_!^e: d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T}) \rightarrow d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T})$$

is a subfunctor of

$$d_*: R_c^f\text{-mod} \rightarrow R_d^f\text{-mod}, \quad d_*(N): \underline{d} \mapsto \prod_{\substack{F \in \Sigma_c^f \\ \dim F = \underline{d}}} N(F).$$

Remark 8.9 One of the most important features of all the functors above is that they are exact. Combining this with the fact that they are equivalences of categories ensures that they all preserve and create both monomorphisms and homology isomorphisms. This will be crucial for establishing model structures later in the paper.

Remark 8.10 It is clear from the definition that $d_!^e$, i and e commute with the W -action and thus extend to the level of models for rational toral \mathbb{N} -spectra:

$$d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) \xrightleftharpoons[p\Gamma q_!^d]{e'f} d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) \xrightleftharpoons[d_!^e]{e} d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}).$$

Note that we avoid using diagrams based on pairs Σ_{\square}^p for \mathbb{N} , as these do not work correctly in the toral case (normalizers are not functorial in subgroups, whereas they are functorial in flags).

8.4 Forgetful functors

We consider the forgetful functors from toral models of \mathbb{N} -spectra to models for the torus:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) & \xrightleftharpoons[p\Gamma q_!^d]{e'f} & d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) & \xrightleftharpoons[d_!^e]{e} & d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) \\ \downarrow U & & \downarrow U & & \downarrow U \\ d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{T}) & \xrightleftharpoons[p\Gamma q_!^d]{e'f} & d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T}) & \xrightleftharpoons[d_!^e]{e} & d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T}) \end{array}$$

We define U to be the functor which forgets the action of the Weyl group,

$$U: R_{\square}^f\text{-dmod}^*[W] \rightleftarrows R_d^f\text{-dmod} : \bigoplus_W.$$

This functor has a right adjoint (analogous to induction) which sends a module M to the equivariant module which at a flag F takes a value of a skewed product of W with M , $\bigoplus_W M(F) = \bigoplus_{w \in W} (w^* M)(F)$, where $w^* M(F)$ is $M(F^w)$ but with the action given by $\mu \circ (w \otimes 1): \mathbb{R}_d^f(F) \otimes M(F^w) \rightarrow M(F^w)$. The functor \bigoplus_W is also left adjoint to U as finite coproducts and products coincide (just as induction and coinduction agree for finite groups). These functors preserve various structures like p , qce and \mathcal{F} -continuous and hence pass from categories of modules to the algebraic models.

In particular, an object M of category $R_{\square}^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]$ can be described as an object UM of $R_{\square}^f\text{-dmod}$ with extra structure: maps $UM \rightarrow w^* UM$ in the category $R_{\square}^f\text{-dmod}$ for each $w \in W$ (such that these maps should be unital and compatible with composition).

Remark 8.11 The fact that \bigoplus_W is both the left and right adjoint to the forgetful functor U allows us to obtain a retraction using the counit and unit,

$$M \rightarrow \bigoplus_W UM \rightarrow M.$$

This is a more complicated version of the following retraction for modules over $\mathbb{Q}[W]$:

$$\begin{aligned} A &\rightarrow \text{hom}(\mathbb{Q}[W], UA) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_W UA \longrightarrow A, \\ a &\longmapsto (w \mapsto wa), & (w, m)_{w \in W} &\longmapsto \sum_{w \in W} \frac{1}{|W|} wm, \\ f &\longmapsto (w, f(w^{-1}))_{w \in W}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\bigoplus_W M = \mathbb{Q}[W] \otimes M$ is the direct sum of $|W|$ -copies of M , with W -action permuting the factors.

8.5 The torsion functor

The aim of this section is to complete the following diagram by constructing the adjunction marked with dashed arrows so that U commutes with vertical left and right adjoints:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W] & \xrightarrow{U} & R_d^f\text{-dmod} \\ d_*ie \uparrow \downarrow \Gamma_d^f & & d_*ie \uparrow \downarrow \Gamma_d^f \\ d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) & \xrightarrow{U} & d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T}) \end{array}$$

To do this, we first refer to the construction of this adjunction at the torus level (no W -action) and then lift it from there. We present a diagram that contains the various categories and functors we will need. The back square describes the situation without W -action:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T}) & \xleftarrow{e} & & \xrightarrow{e} & d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T}) \\ & \downarrow i \downarrow \Gamma_c^f & \swarrow U & & \nwarrow U \\ R_c^f\text{-dmod} & \xleftarrow{e} & & \xrightarrow{e} & R_d^f\text{-dmod} \\ & \downarrow i \downarrow \Gamma_c^f & \swarrow U & & \nwarrow U \\ & & d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})^*[W] & \xleftarrow{e} & d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T})^*[W] \\ & & \downarrow i \downarrow \Gamma_c^f & & \downarrow i \downarrow \Gamma_d^f \\ & & R_c^f\text{-dmod}^*[W] & \xleftarrow{e} & R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W] \end{array}$$

The starting place is the top-left adjunction.

Lemma 8.12 [7, Theorem 11.1] *There is an adjoint pair*

$$i: d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T}) \rightleftarrows R_c^f\text{-dmod} : \Gamma_c^f,$$

where i is the inclusion functor and Γ_c^f is its right adjoint.

The adjunction (d_*ie, Γ_d^f) was defined in [8, Section 11.C] going around the solid arrows of the back square. To be more precise, Γ_d^f at the \mathbb{T} level was defined by passing round the diagram $\Gamma_d^f = d_!^e \Gamma_c^f e$. With this definition, Γ_d^f has a left adjoint d_*ie .

We plan to do the same in the front square describing the situation with the W -action. To do that, we need to show that the dashed functors exist. It is clear that the dashed functor

$$i: d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T}) \rightarrow R_c^f\text{-dmod}$$

(which forgets the pqce structure) commutes precisely with the functors w^* . It follows that Γ_c^f commutes with w^* up to a natural isomorphism. In fact, checking the definition from [8, Section 11], one can show that it commutes precisely.

Now we may extend Γ_c^f to $R_c^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]$ as follows. Let M be an object of $R_c^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]$, we define an element of $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})^*[W]$ as follows. At E we take $(\Gamma_c^f UM)(E)$ with (skewed) W -action given by

$$\Gamma_d^f U(w_M)(E): (\Gamma_d^f UM)(E) \rightarrow (\Gamma_d^f Uw^*M)(E) = w^*(\Gamma_d^f UM)(E).$$

It is routine to check that this defines a skewed W -action and hence we get an object of $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})^*[W]$. We then define Γ_d^f at the level of diagrams with W -action by passing round the diagram $\Gamma_d^f = d_!^e \Gamma_c^f e$. This has adjoint d_*ie .

9 Model structures and Quillen equivalences

Collecting results of the previous section we have a commuting diagram (see Figure 2), where the two bottom vertical adjunctions on both sides are equivalences of categories. The horizontal functors U commute with both left and right vertical functors. Recall that \mathbb{R}_a from Section 7 is the diagram of rings R_d^f . The aim of this section is to establish model categories on the left-hand side of this diagram. We will keep adding information about model structures and Quillen equivalences to this diagram as we proceed. At the starting point there are model structures only on $R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii}$ and $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})_i$, which

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W] & \xrightleftharpoons{U} & R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii} \\
 d_*ie \uparrow \downarrow \Gamma_d^f & & d_*ie \uparrow \downarrow \Gamma_d^f \\
 d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) & \xrightleftharpoons{U} & d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T}) \\
 e \downarrow \uparrow d_!^e & & e \downarrow \uparrow d_!^e \\
 d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) & \xrightleftharpoons{U} & d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})_i \\
 e'f \downarrow \uparrow p\Gamma q_!^d & & e'f \downarrow \uparrow p\Gamma q_!^d \\
 d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) & \xrightleftharpoons{U} & d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{T})
 \end{array}$$

Figure 2: Diagram of model categories.

is indicated by subscripts ii and i . The model structures on both categories are injective model structures, where cofibrations are objectwise monomorphisms and weak equivalences are objectwise homology isomorphisms.

We refer to $R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii}$ as having the doubly injective model structure as this model structure is the diagram-injective model structure — see [12, Section 3] — on diagrams of categories of chain complexes each equipped with the injective model structure.

A key input to our approach is that the functors in the diagram above are exact, with the exception of the two functors labelled Γ_d^f .

9.1 First row of the diagram

Lemma 9.1 *Any category of generalized diagrams of R -modules indexed on a punctured cube with the doubly injective model structure is right proper.*

Proof The projective model structure on R -modules is right proper and there is a doubly projective model structure on generalized diagrams of R -modules. The doubly projective model structure has fibrations and weak equivalences defined objectwise. As pullbacks are constructed objectwise, it is right proper. Every fibration in the doubly injective model structure is in particular a fibration in the doubly projective model structure. \square

It follows from the lemma above that the category of $R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii}$ is right proper.

Proposition 9.2 *Both categories $R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]$ and $R_d^f\text{-dmod}$ are locally presentable.*

Proof We show that $R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]$ is locally presentable; the other follows similarly. It is clearly an abelian category. Recall that the forgetful functor $R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W] \rightarrow R_d^f\text{-dmod}$ is faithful and R_x is a categorical generator for $R_x\text{-mod}$. Using the notation K_x for the left adjoint to the evaluation functor at x , $\text{ev}_x: R_\bullet\text{-mod} \rightarrow R_x\text{-mod}$, and $\bigoplus_W(-)$ the left adjoint to U , the categorical generator is given by $\bigoplus_x K_x \oplus \bigoplus_W R_x$. \square

Lemma 9.3 *There exists a left-induced model structure on the category $R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]$ from the doubly injective model structure $R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii}$ using the adjunction*

$$R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W] \xrightleftharpoons{U} R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii}.$$

We use the notation $R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]_{ii}$ for this new model structure. The adjunction above becomes a Quillen pair and the left adjoint preserves all fibrations, and thus fibrant objects.

Proof This follows from [14, Theorem 2.2.1]. Since both categories are locally presentable and $R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii}$ is a cofibrantly generated model structure with all objects cofibrant, we just need to check that there is a good cylinder object for any object in $R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]$.

The cylinder object in $R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii}$ is given by tensoring with $\mathbb{Q} \oplus \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \text{Cyl}(\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ (notice that the tensoring is done objectwise). The same construction gives a cylinder object in $R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]_{ii}$.

Notice that the lifted model structure on $R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]$ is the doubly injective model structure, because U forgets the W -action so it creates monomorphisms and homology isomorphisms.

It is clear that the left adjoint U is a left Quillen functor. What we need to show is that it also preserves all fibrations. To do that we will show that its left adjoint is a left Quillen functor. Take a cofibration f in $R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii}$. Applying the left adjoint L and then U sends f to $\bigoplus_{|W|} f$, which is a cofibration. Thus $L(f)$ is a cofibration by the definition of lifted model structure on $R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]$. Same argument works for an acyclic cofibration. Thus L is a left Quillen functor and U preserves all fibrations. \square

Proposition 9.4 *The doubly injective model structure on $R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]_{ii}$ is right proper.*

Proof The right-lifted model structure on $R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]$ from $R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii}$ also exists, and is right proper as $R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii}$ is right proper. In this case every fibration

in the left-lifted model structure is in particular a fibration in the right-lifted model structure, which finishes the proof. \square

Because both model structures $R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii}$ and $R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]_{ii}$ are right proper, we can cellularize both categories. We choose to cellularize the first one at the derived images of the cells \mathbb{N}/K_+ , where $K \leq T$ in G , and the right-hand side at the set of cells \mathbb{T}/K_+ for every $K \leq \mathbb{T}$. We call these sets $\mathbb{N}/\mathfrak{T}_+ = \mathcal{K}_a$ and $\mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{T}_+$, respectively. Recall that \mathbb{R}_a from Section 7 is the diagram of rings R_d^f .

Lemma 9.5 *The adjunction*

$$\mathbb{N}/\mathfrak{T}_+ \text{-cell-} R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]_{ii} \xleftarrow[\oplus_W]{U} \mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{T}_+ \text{-cell-} R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii}$$

is a Quillen pair, where both functors preserve all cofibrations, fibrations and weak equivalences. Moreover, U reflects all weak equivalences.

Proof To show that U is a left Quillen functor we will use the cellularization principle [10, Theorem 2.7] and an observation that the model structures

$$\mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{T}_+ \text{-cell-} R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii}, \quad U(\mathbb{N}/\mathfrak{T}_+) \text{-cell-} R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii}$$

are the same. This follows from the fact that for $K \leq \mathbb{T}$, $U(\mathbb{N}/K_+) = \bigoplus_{|W|} \mathbb{T}/K_+$, where \mathbb{N}/K_+ and \mathbb{T}/K_+ denote the derived images of these cells in the algebraic model and $W = \mathbb{N}/T$ is a finite group. In fact, $\mathbb{N}/K_+ = \bigoplus_W \mathbb{T}/K_+$, hence

$$[\mathbb{N}/K_+, A]^W \cong [\mathbb{T}/K_+, UA]$$

where the left-hand side denotes maps in the homotopy category of $R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]_{ii}$ and the right-hand side is maps in the homotopy category of $R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii}$. It follows immediately that U preserves and reflects all weak equivalences.

The left adjoint of U and the right adjoint of U are the same: a direct sum of finitely many copies of the input with a suitable W -action. This functor preserves all fibrations, cofibrations and weak equivalences as U does. \square

9.2 Right-hand side of the diagram

By [13, Proposition 11.3] there is an injective model structure on the category $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})_i$ with weak equivalences the homology isomorphisms and cofibrations the monomorphisms. (The category used in the reference is $\mathcal{A}_c^p(\mathbb{T})$, which is equivalent to $\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T})$ by [8, Corollary 10.1], so it is routine to check that the equivalences are exact.)

The two adjoint pairs linking $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})$ with $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{T})$ and $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T})$ are equivalences of categories where all the functors are exact. Using these functors we can transfer the injective model structure $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})_i$ to both $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{T})$ and $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T})$. Since all functors are exact, they preserve monomorphisms and homology isomorphisms; moreover, they are equivalences of categories so they create both of these classes. It follows that all three of these categories have injective model structures: ones where the weak equivalences are the homology isomorphisms and cofibrations are the monomorphisms.

Furthermore, the adjunctions linking $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})$ with $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{T})$ and $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T})$ are Quillen equivalences.

The fact that e on the right-hand side is also a right Quillen functor (since $d_!^e$ is exact) and [13, Proposition 11.5] implies that the remaining adjunction (d_*ie, Γ_d^f) on the right-hand side of the diagram is also a Quillen equivalence:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbb{N}/\mathfrak{T}_+-\text{cell-}R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]_{ii} & \xleftarrow{U} & \mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{T}_+-\text{cell-}R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii} \\
 \uparrow \downarrow & & \uparrow \downarrow \\
 d_*ie \downarrow \Gamma_d^f & & d_*ie \downarrow \Gamma_d^f \quad QE \\
 d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) & \xleftarrow{U} & d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T})_i \\
 e \downarrow d_!^e & & e \downarrow d_!^e \quad QE \\
 d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) & \xleftarrow{U} & d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})_i \\
 e'f \downarrow p\Gamma q_!^d & & e'f \downarrow p\Gamma q_!^d \quad QE \\
 d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) & \xleftarrow{U} & d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{T})_i
 \end{array}$$

9.3 Left-hand side of the diagram

By the same argument as in [13, Section 11] there exists an injective model structure on the category $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$ with weak equivalences the homology isomorphisms, cofibrations the monomorphisms and fibrations the surjections with injective kernel.

The same argument as in the previous subsection shows that there exist injective model structures on the categories $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$ and $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$. With these model structures the adjunctions between them are Quillen equivalences.

With these model structures on the left-hand side of the diagram, the horizontal adjunctions are Quillen pairs. To check this, it is enough to note that the forgetful functors U preserve all (acyclic) cofibrations. In fact, the forgetful functors U in the second, third and fourth rows create all weak equivalences and cofibrations in the model structures on the left-hand side of the diagram.

It remains to show the following:

Proposition 9.6 *The adjunction*

$$d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i \xrightleftharpoons[\Gamma_d^f]{d_*ie} \mathbb{N}/\mathfrak{T}_+-\text{cell-}R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]_{ii}$$

is a Quillen equivalence.

Proof First we need to show the adjunction is a Quillen pair. Notice that the forgetful functors commute with both adjoints d_*ie and Γ_d^f in the following square:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{N}/\mathfrak{T}_+-\text{cell-}R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]_{ii} & \xrightarrow{U} & \mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{T}_+-\text{cell-}R_d^f\text{-dmod}_{ii} \\ d_*ie \uparrow \downarrow \Gamma_d^f & & d_*ie \uparrow \downarrow \Gamma_d^f \\ d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i & \xrightarrow{U} & d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T})_i \end{array}$$

Take a cofibration (a monomorphism) $f \in d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$. As $(d_*ie) \circ U$ is a left Quillen functor, we know that $U(d_*ie(f)) = d_*ie(U(f))$ is a cofibration. Hence $\bigoplus_W U(d_*ie(f))$ is a cofibration in $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$. Since $d_*ie(f)$ is a retract of $\bigoplus_W U(d_*ie(f))$ by Remark 8.11, it follows that $d_*ie(f)$ is a cofibration. For the acyclic cofibrations we again use the relation $U \circ d_*ie = d_*ie \circ U$ along with the fact that U preserves and reflects weak equivalences at each level (at the top level this follows from Lemma 9.5). Thus d_*ie is a left Quillen functor.

To show that the adjunction is a Quillen equivalence we need to show that for any X in $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$ and fibrant Y in $\mathbb{N}/\mathfrak{T}_+-\text{cell-}R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]_{ii}$, a map $f: d_*ie(X) \rightarrow Y$ is a weak equivalence in $\mathbb{N}/\mathfrak{T}_+-\text{cell-}R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]_{ii}$ if and only if its adjoint $f^b: X \rightarrow \Gamma_d^f(Y)$ is a weak equivalence in $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$.

A map $f: d_*ie(X) \rightarrow Y$ is a weak equivalence in $\mathbb{N}/\mathfrak{T}_+-\text{cell-}R_d^f\text{-dmod}^*[W]_{ii}$ if and only if

$$U(f): U(d_*ie(X)) = d_*ie(U(X)) \rightarrow U(Y)$$

is a weak equivalence in $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T})_i$. Since U preserves fibrant objects by Lemma 9.5, $U(Y)$ is fibrant. So $U(f)$ is a weak equivalence in $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{T})_i$ if and only if its adjoint

$$U(f)^b: U(X) \rightarrow \Gamma_d^f(U(Y))$$

is a weak equivalence in $\mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{T}_+-\text{cell-}R_d^f\text{-dmod}_i$ because the adjunction (d_*ie, Γ_d^f) is a Quillen equivalence on the right-hand side of the diagram. Since $U(f)^b = U(f^b)$, this happens if and only if f^b is a weak equivalence in $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$, which finishes the proof. \square

Collecting all results from above we obtain the algebraic model for rational toral \mathbb{N} -spectra. In fact, we obtain three equivalent algebraic models in this situation, depending on the choice of the indexing diagram category, which we so far indicated by a subscript and superscript in the notation. We omit this indication in the following summary.

Theorem 9.7 *There is a zigzag of Quillen equivalences between rational toral \mathbb{N} -spectra and an algebraic model $d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$ with the injective model structure,*

$$Le_{\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{N}}}s_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{N}\text{Sp}^O) \simeq_Q d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}).$$

Now we are ready to pass to the model for rational toral G -spectra. Notice that to obtain an algebraic model for rational toral \mathbb{N} -spectra it was not necessary to discuss other models than the one indexed on dimension and flags $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$, since that is the one we can relate directly to the passage from topology. However, the indexing diagram of this sort for rational toral G -spectra has not been established. The only model for that discussed in [7] is indexed on flags and all (toral) subgroups. Thus to link the model for \mathbb{N} -spectra to the model for G -spectra using [7] we had to consider $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$.

10 Passage to the algebraic model for G -spectra

In this section we complete the proof of our main theorem.

Theorem 10.1 *There is a zigzag of Quillen equivalences between rational toral G -spectra and an algebraic model $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(G, \text{toral})$ with the injective model structure,*

$$Le_{\mathbb{T}_G}s_{\mathbb{Q}}(G\text{Sp}^O) \simeq_Q d\mathcal{A}_a^f(G, \text{toral}),$$

where $\mathcal{A}_a^f(G, \text{toral})$ is as defined in [7].

The principal remaining ingredient is the formality of the objects we use to cellularize, which is proved using the Adams spectral sequence of [7], but there are also some model categorical foundations before we begin.

10.1 Proper preliminaries

Before we proceed, we need to establish the formal framework.

Lemma 10.2 *The model categories*

$$d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i, \quad d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i \quad \text{and} \quad d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$$

are right proper.

Proof In the model structure $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})_i$ fibrations are in particular objectwise surjections, by construction of the model structure in [13, Proposition 11.3], and pullbacks in $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})$ are calculated objectwise. Thus $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})_i$ is right proper and, since $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$ is the left-lifted model structure from $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{T})_i$, it is also right proper. It is clear that right-properness is preserved by equivalences of categories which are also Quillen equivalences between $d\mathcal{A}_c^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$ and both $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$ and $d\mathcal{A}_d^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$. Thus all three categories are right proper. \square

Now that we know that every model category on the left-hand side of Figure 2 is right proper, we can cellularize them. To obtain an algebraic model of rational toral G -spectra we need to cellularize the algebraic model $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$ at the set of derived images in $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$ of cells G/K_+ where $K \leq \mathbb{T}$; see Figure 1 in the introduction.

The last step of the comparison is the simplification of this nonexplicit algebraic model given by $G/\mathfrak{T}_+ \text{-cell-} d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$ to obtain a model $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(G, \text{toral})$ from [7] with the injective model structure.

This happens in two stages. The first one is to recognize that the cells given by the derived images of G/K_+ where $K \leq \mathbb{T}$ are formal in $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$. That is, each cell is weakly equivalent to its own homology in $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$. We can thus keep track of the objects we use to cellularize, since they are identified by their homology alone. Below we will use the notation G/K_+ for the derived image in $d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$ or $d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ of topological G/K_+ . The second step is recognising that this cellularization of the algebraic model for toral \mathbb{N} -spectra is Quillen equivalent to the injective model structure on $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(G, \text{toral})$.

10.2 Formality of G/K_+

We want to show that the cells G/K_+ are formal in $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$. It is a bit simpler to first show that the coinduced “cells” $F_K(G_+, S^0)$ are formal in $d\mathcal{A}_a^f(G, \text{toral})_i$. We will come back to the original problem in Lemma 10.7.

We consider the context in which we have a homology functor π_*^A on a triangulated category, and a convergent Adams spectral sequence

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^{s,t}(\pi_*^A(X), \pi_*^A(Y)) \Rightarrow [X, Y]_{t-s}.$$

As in [6] the observation is that if $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^{s,t}(M, M)$ has a vanishing line of slope 1 (in the sense that it is zero for $s > t - s$), then M is intrinsically formal. Indeed, if $\pi_*^A(X) \cong \pi_*^A(X') \cong M$ in the Adams spectral sequence

$$\text{Ext}^{s,t}(\pi_*^A(X), \pi_*^A(X')) \Rightarrow [X, X']_{t-s},$$

the identity map in $\text{Ext}^{0,0}$ is an infinite cycle and hence is represented by a map $f: X \rightarrow X'$. Since f_* is the identity, it is an isomorphism and f is an equivalence by the Whitehead theorem.

We are considering the G -spectrum $X = F_K(G_+, S^0)$ where $K \subseteq \mathbb{T}$. This is coinduced from \mathbb{T} :

$$F_K(G_+, S^0) \simeq F_{\mathbb{T}}(G_+, F_K(\mathbb{T}_+, S^0)) \simeq F_{\mathbb{T}}(G_+, \Sigma^{L(\mathbb{T}, K)} \mathbb{T}/K_+),$$

where $L(\mathbb{T}, K) = T_{e_K} \mathbb{T}/K$ is the tangent space to \mathbb{T}/K at the identity coset. In algebra, which is to say in the abelian models $\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ and $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) = \mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T})^*[W]$, we have the corresponding statement. Indeed, induction and corestriction correspond to the adjunction

$$\theta_*: \mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral}) \rightleftarrows \mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) : \Psi$$

as in [7, Corollary 7.11]. That paper also describes both homology functors $\pi_*^{A(G)}$ and $\pi_*^{A(\mathbb{N})}$, which we use below.

Lemma 10.3 [7, Proposition 11.12] *We have*

$$\pi_*^{A(G)}(F_K(G_+, S^0)) = \Psi \pi_*^{A(\mathbb{N})}(F_K(\mathbb{N}_+, S^0)).$$

For brevity, we simplify notation and write

$$M_G(K) = \pi_*^{A(G)}(F_K(G_+, S^0)),$$

so that the lemma states

$$M_G(K) = \Psi M_{\mathbb{N}}(K).$$

Recall that $\pi_*^{\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N})}(X)$ is the same as $\pi_*^{\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T})}(X)$, but with the action of W remembered.

Proposition 10.4 *The object $M_G(K)$ has a vanishing line of slope 1, and hence is intrinsically formal.*

Proof First we note that, by [7, Lemma 14.2], we have

$$\pi_*^{\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N})}(F_{\mathbb{T}}(\mathbb{N}_+, A)) \cong \pi_*^{\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T})}(A)[W].$$

Since $M_{\mathbb{T}}(K)$ has a vanishing line of slope 1 by [6, Corollary 3.39], it follows that $M_{\mathbb{N}}(K)$ has a vanishing line of slope 1.

Considering the proof, the injective resolution of $M_{\mathbb{T}}(K)$ described in [6] has the property that the s^{th} term is a sum of injectives $\Sigma^{2s} f_K(H_*(B\mathbb{T}/K))$. It follows that if N is (-1) -connected, then $\text{Ext}^{s,t}(N, M_{\mathbb{T}}(K))$ has a vanishing line of slope 1. This applies with $N = M_G(K)$. \square

Recall from [7] that Ψ is an exact right adjoint, so the adjunction passes to Ext .

Lemma 10.5 *There are isomorphisms*

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})}^{s,t}(L, \Psi M) \cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})}^{s,t}(\theta_* L, M) \cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T})}^{s,t}(\theta_* L, M)^W.$$

Proof Since Ψ is a right adjoint, it takes injectives to injectives. Since it is exact, it takes injective resolutions to injective resolutions. \square

Applying this lemma to the case in hand, we conclude

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})}^{s,t}(M_G(K), M_G(K)) \cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T})}^{s,t}(\theta_* \Psi M_{\mathbb{N}}(K), M_{\mathbb{N}}(K))^W.$$

Remark 10.6 To show formality for cells of the form G/K_+ in $d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})_i$, we start with $G/K_+ = F_{\mathbb{N}}(G_+, \Sigma^{L(G, \mathbb{N})}\mathbb{N}/K_+)$ (with $L(G, \mathbb{N})$ the tangent space representation) and proceed as before. We now work with

$$M_{\mathbb{N}}(K) = \pi_*^{\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N})}(\Sigma^{L(G, \mathbb{N})}\mathbb{N}/K_+) = \pi_*^{\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T})}(\Sigma^{L(G, \mathbb{N})}\mathbb{N}/K_+)[W].$$

This has vanishing line of slope 1 over \mathbb{T} because suspension preserves this property; indeed, we may simply suspend the resolution and note that the shifts in the suspensions are the same in domain and codomain and hence preserve the vanishing line.

Now we come back to formality in $d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$.

Lemma 10.7 *The cells G/K_+ are intrinsically formal in $d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$.*

Proof We proved that G/K_+ is intrinsically formal in $d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})_i$. It is of the form $\Psi M_{\mathbb{N}}(K)$ for some $M_{\mathbb{N}}(K) \in d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$. Thus it is enough to show that if $\Psi M_{\mathbb{N}}(K)$ is intrinsically formal in $d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})_i$ then $\theta_* \Psi M_{\mathbb{N}}(K)$ is intrinsically formal in $d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$, since we know that θ_* corresponds to restriction.

Take $P \in d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})_i$ with the same homology as $\theta_* \Psi M_{\mathbb{N}}(K)$. The unit of the adjunction is an isomorphism by [7, Corollary 7.11], so $\Psi \theta_* \Psi M_{\mathbb{N}}(K) \cong \Psi M_{\mathbb{N}}(K)$. Hence $\Psi M_{\mathbb{N}}(K)$ and ΨP have the same homology in $d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})_i$ and since $\Psi M_{\mathbb{N}}(K)$ was formal, $\Psi M_{\mathbb{N}}(K) \simeq \Psi P$. Thus $\theta_* \Psi M_{\mathbb{N}}(K) \simeq \theta_* \Psi P$.

Since the unit of the adjunction (θ_*, Ψ) is an isomorphism, the counit is an isomorphism on an object of the form $\theta_* X$, by the triangle equality:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \theta_* \Psi(\theta_* X) & \xrightarrow{\epsilon_{\theta_* X}} & \theta_* X \\ \uparrow \cong \theta_* \eta & \searrow = & \\ \theta_* X & & \end{array}$$

The functor θ_* is exact, hence

$$H_* P \cong H_* \theta_* \Psi M_{\mathbb{N}}(K) \cong \theta_* H_* \Psi M_{\mathbb{N}}(K).$$

It follows that the counit on $H_* P$ is an isomorphism. As Ψ is also exact, it follows that the counit $\theta_* \Psi P \rightarrow P$ is a homology isomorphism. Thus we have shown that

$$\theta_* \Psi M_{\mathbb{N}}(K) \simeq \theta_* \Psi P \simeq P. \quad \square$$

10.3 Algebraic model for rational toral G -spectra

In this section we omit subscripts a and superscripts f from the notation, since we only consider indexing diagrams built out of flags and all (toral) subgroups.

Before we pass to $d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ we need two more results, which will allow us to recognize cellular equivalences in $d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ with respect to the set of cells G/K_+ for $K \leq \mathbb{T}$ as precisely homology isomorphisms.

Lemma 10.8 *All elements of the set of cells G/K_+ for $K \leq \mathbb{T}$ in $d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ are homotopically compact.*

Proof First notice that by [7, Proposition 16.2] there is a derived functor

$$\theta^!: \mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T}) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$$

which models the induction functor on spectra and is left adjoint to θ_* at the derived level. Since θ_* is also a left adjoint at the derived level, it commutes with coproducts. Thus $G/K_+ \cong \theta^!(\mathbb{T}/K_+)$ in $\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ for any $K \leq \mathbb{T}$ and since \mathbb{T}/K_+ were homotopically compact in $d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T})$, their images under the derived functor $\theta^!$ are as well. We used here the formality of the cells in both models. \square

Lemma 10.9 *The set G/\mathfrak{T}_+ of cells G/K_+ for $K \leq \mathbb{T}$ in $d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ is a set of generators for the injective model structure on $d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$.*

Proof We will use here the name “cellular equivalence” for a weak equivalence in the model category $G/\mathfrak{T}_+\text{-cell-}d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ and we will show that cellular equivalences are homology isomorphisms.

By the use of mapping cones, it is enough to show that if an object X is cellularly trivial (ie $[G/K_+, X]^{\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})} = 0$ for all $K \leq \mathbb{T}$) then $H_*X = 0$. Using the derived functor $\theta^!: \mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T}) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ from [7, Proposition 16.2] which models the induction functor on spectra, we get that

$$0 = [G/K_+, X]^{\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})} = [\theta^!(\mathbb{T}/K_+), X]^{\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})} = [\mathbb{T}/K_+, \theta_*(X)]^{\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T})}$$

and, by [13, Theorem 12.1], $H_*(\theta_*(X)) = 0$. Notice that θ_* is an exact functor and that implies that $H_*(X) = 0$, which finishes the proof. \square

Finally, we move to $d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$.

Theorem 10.10 *The adjunction*

$$\theta_*: d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral}) \rightleftarrows d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) : \Psi$$

is a Quillen pair when both categories are considered with the injective model structures. It becomes a Quillen equivalence, after we cellularize the left-hand side at $\theta_(G/K_+)$ where $K \leq \mathbb{T}$,*

$$\theta_*: G/\mathfrak{T}_+\text{-cell-}d\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral}) \rightleftarrows d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral}) : \Psi.$$

Proof The adjunction is a Quillen pair with respect to injective model structures on both sides, since both adjoints at the level of abelian categories ($\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$ and $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{N}, \text{toral})$) are exact, thus θ_* preserves monomorphisms and homology isomorphisms.

Moreover, since the unit of the adjunction at the level of abelian categories is an isomorphism by [7, Corollary 7.11] and Ψ is exact (and thus preserves all homology isomorphisms) it follows that the derived unit is a weak equivalence.

We use the cellularization principle [10] to show that this adjunction becomes a Quillen equivalence after cellularization of the right-hand side at $\theta_*(G/K_+)$ where $K \leq \mathbb{T}$. By Lemma 10.9 the set G/K_+ where $K \leq \mathbb{T}$ is a set of generators for the injective model structure on $d\mathcal{A}(G, \text{toral})$, so we only need to show that the derived counit on $\theta_*(G/K_+)$ is a weak equivalence. This follows from the same argument regarding the counit as the one in the proof of Lemma 10.7. \square

Finally, collecting all results from above we have completed the proof of Theorem 10.1 to obtain the algebraic model for rational toral G -spectra.

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